



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

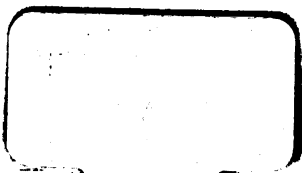
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

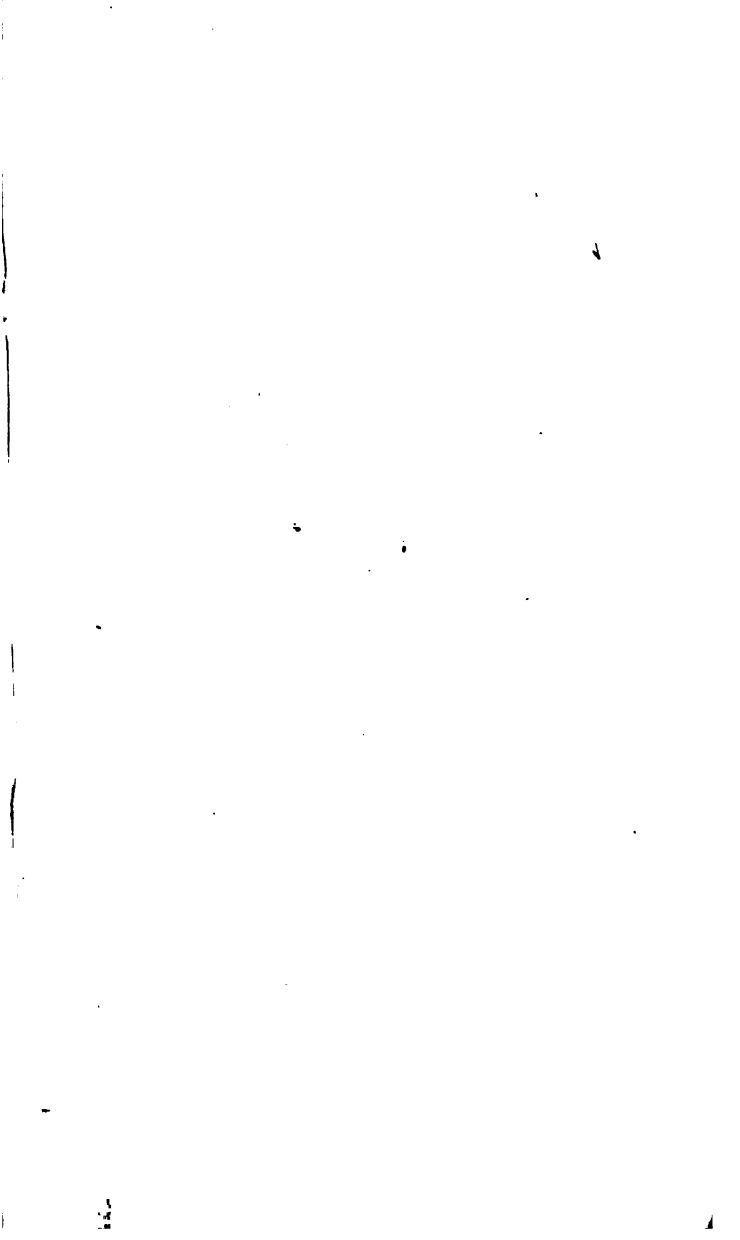
PROPERTY OF
*University of
Michigan
Libraries*

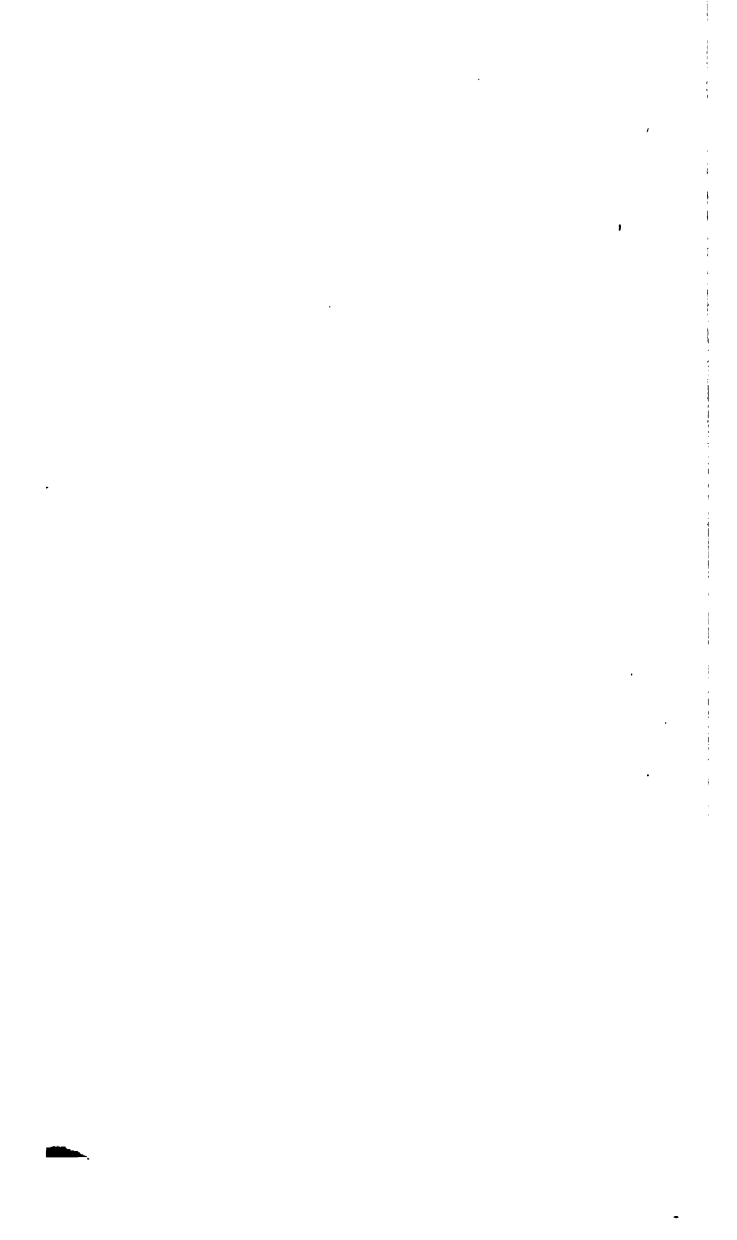
1817



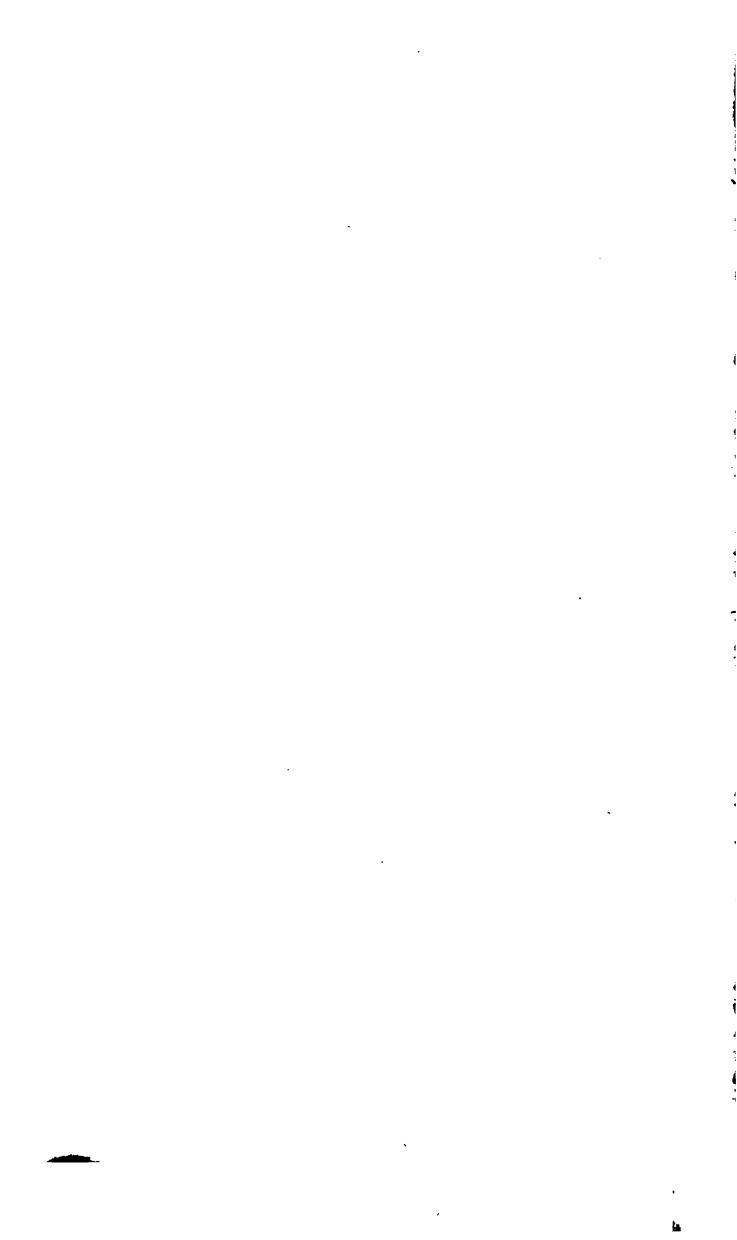
ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS











Beowulf.

THE ANGLO-SAXON POEMS OF

BEOWULF

THE TRAVELLERS SONG AND THE
BATTLE OF FINNESBURH

EDITED

BY JOHN M. KEMBLE ESQ. M.A.

OF TRINITY COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE FELLOW OF THE KONUNGLIGA
NORRÆNA FORNFRÆDA FELAG

SECOND EDITION.



LONDON

WILLIAM PICKERING

1835

828

B 481

K 3

1835



C. Whittingham, Tooks Court, Chancery Lane.

TO JAMES GRIMM.

English
Heffer
2-6-28
16364

525
E101
A-3
1-1

PREFACE.

VERY few words will, it is hoped, be necessary to justify the present publication. At this time, when a little more attention seems to be paid to the old feeling of England than heretofore; when, under the patronage of the government, one of our most distinguished scholars is occupied in reproducing the laws and annals of our ancestors; when too the Antiquarian Society have broken ground so nobly with their Cædmon; it is thought that this correct, lively, and most interesting record of the superstitions, the hero-life, and the domestic habits of society in a remote age will not be without its value.

It is remarkable that no notice whatever is taken of this fine poem by any Anglo-Saxon author: and although this is partly to be attributed to theological causes, it also furnishes a presumption that the

invention of the work did not fall within the period embraced by their writings. In the absence therefore of all direct testimony, we must content ourselves with such an approximation as internal evidence will allow us to make, to the place and period which may claim the honour of its production. The date of the events described in *Beówulf* is the middle of the fifth century: *Hróðgár*¹ and *Halga*, two of the Danish kings actually reigning at the time, being, as recorded in our poem, the sons and successors of *Healfdene* the second. As I shall have occasion to refer more than once to the story of these princes, I will give as much of their pedigree as is necessary in order to put the reader clearly in possession of the requisite knowledge. *Fróda* IV. reigned over Denmark, including most of the islands and the southernmost portion of the Scanian peninsula, A. D. 370. His sons were, 1. *Ingeld*. 2. *Healfdene* the

¹ These are the Anglo-Saxon names of the princes, which, as they are used in the poem, I preferred giving. In the Danish historians we have *Hroar*, *Helgi*, *Ingjald*, *Frodi*, &c.

second. 3. Fróda V.³ According to our poem, l. 117, Healfdene had four children, Heorogár, Hróðgár, Halga, and Elan, a princess. Of these, Hróðgár and Halga reigned together in Scania :³ and according to Suhm,⁴ Ingeld was king in Sieland. Johannes Magnus,⁵ and Saxo Grammaticus⁶ agree in making Ingeld contemporary

³ Saxo Grammaticus, who puts all these kings at a period far too early, and moreover attributes to Healfdene the crime of Fróda, calls Healfdene's brothers Roe and Scato, and his sons, Roe and Helgo. Book ii. p. 27, fol. Hafn. 1644. In doing this he commits the error of confounding Fróda IV., Healfdene's father, with Fróda I. who reigned in the first century. Gheysmer, in his *Comp. Hist. Dan.* written in 1431, copied the blunder; he gives the pedigree thus; Frotho IV, Halfdanus, Ro, Scathus: and again from Healfdene, Ro, and Helgius, *vid.* Langebeke. *Script. Rer. Dan. medii ævi.* vol. ii. p. 295. fol. Hafn. 1772. In general the different histories agree very well with the account given in the text. It is however observable that Heorogár and Elan are found in no one of the Norse genealogies.

³ Holberg. *Dannemark's Riges. Hist.* vol. i. p. 49. 4to. Hafn. 1762.

⁴ *Historie af Danmark*, p. 28. 8vo. Hafn. 1776.

⁵ *Hist. Gothorum.* p. 174, fol. Paris, 1554.

⁶ *Hist. Dan.* Book vi. p. 107.

with Healfdene: but then they not only give us a double set of Healfdenes, the successors of Fróda I. and Froda IV. but also make Halga king of Norway, and Healfdene of Sweden; which according to the *Heimskringla*,⁷ and to our poem, l. 4956, was in the power of Eadgils.⁸ The history of Hrolf Kraki, Halga's son,⁹

⁷ Snorro Sturleson. *Heimskringla*, Hist. Reg. Norweg. Ed. Schöning. fol. Hafn. 1777. vid. vol. i. *Ynglinga Saga*. xxx. xxxii.

⁸ This prince, the Adils of Snorro, and Athislus of others, had only a divided rule. According to our text, Ongentheow and his son Ohtere, (probably the famous Hother of Danish tradition, the Havdr of the *Vavlv-spa*,) were his rivals; Saxo, B. iii. p. 39, in contradiction to the Saxon legend which represents the family of Ongentheow as at feud with Eadgils, makes Hother and Adils brothers. The "Song of the Traveller," l. 62, also gives to Ongentheow the kingdom of Suionia. Torfæus. *Series Dyn. et Reg. Daniæ*. 4to. Hafn. 1702, p. 235, differs but little from me. He gives as contemporary with Ingeld and Healfdene, i. e. A. D. 387. Eigils, a Swedish king; but Adils contemporary, as he no doubt was, with Halga, A. D. 450. Between these, A. D. 410, stands Ottar, probably our Ohtere.

⁹ Ed. Torfæi. 8vo. Hafn. 1715. The Norse account of Hrolf is that he was Halga's son; it is

which is adopted both by Torfæus and Holberg, agrees with our poem, l. 4223, in giving Fróda V. who having murdered his brother Healfdene, was in his turn surprised and burnt to death by Hróðgár and Halga, leaving, according to our poem, a son, probably Hróðwulf,¹ with whom Hróðgár made a lasting peace, giving him to wife his own daughter Freáware, and associating him with himself in the kingly dignity. In the episode of Beówulf, from which we learn these particulars, Ingeld is mentioned as the woman-lover, and so answers to the character given of him by Saxo and Johannes Magnus: the arousing him from his state of lethargic luxury, by the remonstrances of his foster-father, (the famous Starca-ther,) seems to be referred to in l. 4260, et seq : and the recovery of his sword, (a legend there also mentioned, but with the details of which I am unacquainted,) is

however probable that the author of Beówulf considered him to be Fróda's son, as there can be little doubt that he is the Hróðwulf of l. 2027, et seq. and the glæd sunu Fródan of l. 4046.

¹ Vid. Trav. Song, l. 89, &c.

the subject of an allusion in the Traveler's Song. l. 95 ; perhaps this was from the sons of Swerting, by whom Fróda IV. was slain. It is worthy of observation, that although all the Norse genealogies,² with the exception of the Flatey Codex where Halga is omitted, agree in making Hróðgár and himself partners in the kingdom, yet the Norse tradition is nearly universal, that after a time, Hróðgár, in consideration of large sums of gold, relinquished his share of it, and betook himself elsewhere ;³ hence we hear but little of Halga throughout the poem : one account, however, asserts that they so divided the realm, that Hróðgár became lord of all the land, Halga of the water, that the latter was a famous sea-king, and that subsequently to the partition, Hróðgár altered the place of his metropolis, and founded Roskeldia, whence no doubt the story in our poem, of the building of Heort. According to Torfæus, who I think puts these kings a little too late, Hróðgár was born, A. D. 444, and began

² In Langebeke. Script. Dan. vols. i. and ii.

³ The story generally says to Northumberland.

to reign, A. D. 460. This, when we consider the traditional nature of the whole matter, agrees well enough with the Song of the Traveller, which makes Hróð-gár contemporary with Hermanaric the Ostro-Goth, with the Burgundian Gúð-here, (the Gundebald of Greg. Turon. Gundicar of Prosper. Aquit. Gunnar of the Edda Sæmundar and Gunther of the Nibel. Nót.) and with Attila the Hun ; consequently also with Sigmund the Wælsing, the Sifrit of the Nibel. Nót. the Sigurdr Fafnisbani of the Edda. Sæm. and whose slaughter of the dragon and other adventures, related in the Scóp's song, (Beów. l. 1750,) are expressly stated to have been as yet unknown to his hearers.

So much for the Danish princes ; a far more interesting question however remains : who was the hero of the poem, Beówulf the Geát ? Perhaps had the Skioldungar Saga, mentioned by Snorro⁴ in the Heimskringla, come down to us, we should have had no difficulty in answering the

⁴ Ynglinga Saga, xxxiii.

question : as it is, much must be left to conjecture. I am, however, of opinion that he was an Angle of Jutland or Sleswic, for he was the friend and nephew of Hygelác, whose father Hreðel succeeded Offa on the Angle throne : according to Norse tradition this Offa (Uffi) was the son, according to our poem the nephew, of Gármund (Wermund) his predecessor. Wermund, Uffi and Huhlék are in various Norse genealogies, published by Langebeke, placed immediately after Hrolf Kraki (Halga's son); but as it is quite certain that they never reigned in Denmark at all, and as the writers of these genealogies constantly put down in their lists the contemporary kings of neighbouring lands,⁵ I consider those princes to have reigned in that order in Anglen during the periods of Fróda IV. Healfdene II. and Hróðgár in Denmark. Torfæus,

⁵ The list of successions, for instance, in vol. i. p. 15, of the *Script. Dan.* forces fifty-two kings into a space of 276 years from Hróðgár to Ragnar Lodbrog, i.e. rather more than five years and three months for each reign, without reckoning the interregnum.

not knowing what to do with them in Denmark, at the time assigned for their existence by every tradition with which I am acquainted, and probably deceived by some such mistaken supposition as has made Professor Conybeare (Illust. of Anglo-Saxon Poetry,) consider Healfdene as the *immediate* successor of Beówulf the son of Scyld, the son of Scéf,⁶ assigns Gármund to A.D. 62. As he has chosen here to follow the incorrect Norse traditions, he was obliged to put this prince, whom he looked upon as a Dane, as far back as the first century, in order to get him into his list at all: and on this account, as well as some others, I hold 444 to be really too late for Hróðgár's birth, and

⁶ Nothing is more common in traditional history, than the mention of the earliest progenitors of a race, as the immediate predecessors of the person whose exploits are in course of celebration: thus Cæsar was called the son of Venus. One cannot have a better example of this than the following line of succession: 1. Skiold. 2. Frod. 3. Halfdan. 4. Helgi. Swen Aggo. Hist. of Sweeden, in the Script. Rer. Dan. i. p. 45, yet this wants only the Scylding Beówulf to be full as complete as the succession given in our own poem.

that he was in fact, as stated by the Song of the Traveller, very nearly contemporary with Hermanaric, a supposition which coincides rather better with the probable date of Gármund's reign. Matthew Paris⁷ in his life of Offa, the king of East Anglia, which he falsely believed to be in England, gives the legend of Gármund and Offa as it is found in Johannes Magnus and Saxo⁸ with all its marvellous details : and John of Brompton supplies us with the following line of Offa's pedigree : Woden, Wiclæt, Wermond, Offa, Dengelt, while in the Danish genealogies, in general it stands, Wiglet, Wermund, Ubbo, Dan II, and in one Runic record⁹ we have Wisleth, Wermund, Uffi, Dan, Huhlek. From all this, there cannot be a doubt that the Offa of Matthew Paris and John of Brompton is the Uffi, Ubbo, &c. of Norse tradition : that he is the Offa of our poem, also, is evident from l. 3916, where a clear allusion is made to his dulness, until roused into action by the necessities of his people.

⁷ Watts, ed. fol. 1671.

⁸ P. 59.

⁹ Script. Dan. vol. i. p. 33.

Suhm cannot therefore, I think, be right in placing Gármund and Offa, whom by the way, he also considers to be Angle princes, as early as the third century. If now the traditions of our Saxon forefathers, brought with them to Britain; if the impossibility of putting Gármund, Offa and Hygelác into the catalogue of Danish kings, without going back to the first century, and so giving the lie to the poems of Beówulf and the Traveller's Song, as well as the dates supposed by Matthew Paris and John of Brompton;¹ finally, if the consideration of these kings falsely so inserted in the Danish lists, to be contemporaries and not parts of the succession, warrant us in asserting them to have flourished in Sleswic and Jutland, during the reigns of Hróðgár in Denmark, of Eadgils and Ohtere in Sweeden, we shall have a very sober and satisfactory account to give of the titles by which Beówulf is an Anglo-Saxon poem. Many minor circumstances conspire to render it probable that we owe it to Anglia; as for

¹ John of Brompton places Offa II. A. D. 757, about twelve generations later than the first Offa.

instance, the high terms of praise in which Offa is mentioned ; both our poem and the Traveller's Song, describing him at some length as one of the most powerful and glorious of kings. But above all, the utter ignorance manifested by the author of *Beowulf* of all the minuter traditions current in Denmark ; the German, far more than the Norse version of Sigurdr's story, which coincides closely enough with the Nibelunge Nôt, and rejects the contents of nearly the whole second volume of the *Edda Sæmundar* : the selection of an Angle or Geát, (for the Angles called themselves Geáts also,) as the hero of the adventure ; and the Saxon form of all the proper names,³ unite in taking our story entirely out of the circle of Northern Sagas. The opinion thus formed from observation of the dynasties, obtains confirmation from occasional geographical

³ Without running foul of etymology, which quite as much as the resemblance of proper names is a *gewöhnliche Klippe unkritischer Köpfe* (Zahn. Vorrede. zu *Ulfilas*), we may observe that *Huþlér* is quite as little a Norse as an Anglo-Saxon form of *Hygelács* name. It is Old Saxon, that is, consonant to the form of speech north of the Elbe.

allusions in the poem. Thus the mention of the realm ruled by Beówulf and Hygelác as an island, which agrees very well with the nature of Sleswic, excludes Thorkekin's supposition that they dwelt in Pomerania; and is equally conclusive against their being inhabitants of East or West Gautland; the more so, as our Geáts are separated from the Sweónes by a wide sea, (l. 5117) while the Gauts and Sweónes are conterminal. Moreover Heaðo-ræmis, where Brecca when beaten by Beówulf on the main sea, took refuge, is the island of Rom (Romes-æ), off the north-western coast of Sleswic, nearly opposite to which, and not far inland, Ravenslund and Ravensberg, yet retain a record of Hygelác's capital, Hrafnes-holt.

It is remarkable that neither in Beówulf nor in the Traveller's Song, a professed record of realms and dynasties, and apparently the composition of a contemporary of Hermanaríc³ and Gunther, is the

³ The poet was of high birth among the Myrgings a border tribe of the Swæfas (Suevi) who appear in

slightest mention made of Britain : moreover, the latter of these poems seems fixed as an Angle work, not only by the praises with which Offa is mentioned, but by the manner in which the poet defines Hermanaríc's empire: he says it was "eastan of Ongle," i. e. to the eastward from Anglen, which, though it would answer the purpose of a description very well if Angles were his hearers, would not have been clear at all to Englishmen, who

his time to have generally acknowledged the power of Offa. More than one circumstance, however, compels us to conclude that later transcribers added to the work of Hermanaríc's contemporary: not only is the insertion of several nations only known in Europe through the Bible, and the distinction between Hebrews and Israelites, suspicious, but the mention of Theodoríc the king of the Franks, if by this prince the son of Chlodowíc be meant, places the line in which his name occurs later at least than A. D. 480. At the same time, the mention, or, if he be meant in l. 230, the very cursory mention of Theodoríc the Amaling, shows that even in the time of the transcriber the mighty deeds of the Ostro-Gothic king, so favorite a hero in the Eddaic, Nibelungen, and Wilkina Sagas, had not become known to the Nordalbingii, the Saxons beyond the Elbe.

would look for Anglia in Norfolk. From all this, I infer that *Beówulf* records the exploits of one of our own forefathers, not far removed in point of time from the coming of Hengest and Hors into Britain: and that the poem was probably brought hither by some of those Anglo-Saxons who, in A. D. 495, accompanied Cerdic and Cyneríc. For we well know how little time it requires to transform authentic history into the most fantastic traditions, especially among people whose belief in Jutes and dragons is sucked in with their mother's milk. Nor is the absence of all allusion to these events in our Anglo-Saxon historians at all to be wondered at; for Hengest and other Anglo-Saxons who came to England, though deriving their blood through many generations from the first royal progenitors of all the Angle and Danish kings, from *Sceáf*, *Scyld*, and *Beówulf the Scylding*,⁴ were certainly not of the reigning family

⁴ *Gulielm. Malmesb., Cott. MS. Claud. C. i. fol. 33, and the Islandic "Langfedgatal." Script, Dan. vol. i.*

at the time. In Florence of Worcester⁵ the line of Penda leaves that of Hygelác at Offa, whose son Angengeát (or according to the Chron. Saxon. An. 626, Angelpéow,) was Cnebba's direct progenitor through Eomer, while through another son Wihta he was the ancestor of Hengest and the Kentish kings. Suhm, I think without sufficient authority for the one or the other, makes out Angengeát and Angelpéow to be names of Hygelác, and puts him at least a century and a half earlier than Hengest; I have I trust rendered it probable that on the contrary Beówulf was nearly Hengest's contemporary.

The poem contained in the Cott. MS. *Vitellius. A. xv*, and of which as accurate a copy as I could make is now presented to the reader, is, no doubt, not in its present form referable to so high an antiquity. In spite of its generally heathen character there occur in it Christian allusions which fix this text at least at a period subsequent to A. D. 597. But it

⁵ Fol. ed. 1605. p. 557.

is also obvious that an older and far completer poem has once existed ; of which, the numerous blunders both in sense and versification, the occurrence of archaic forms found in no other Anglo-Saxon work, and the cursory allusions to events which to the Anglo-Saxons after their departure from Sleswic must soon have become unintelligible, are convincing proofs that our present text is only a copy, and a careless copy too. Indeed the fact that as early as the third century, the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons of Holstein were united into one people is well known : and as no one at all acquainted with the Anglo-Saxon language, its great completeness, and the manner in which its hidden laws influence every one of its developements, can listen for a moment to the preposterous story of its being a *rifacciamento* of languages, it is more than probable that the tongue spoken by Hengest in Sleswic, was that of Ælfred the king, four centuries later, such provincial variations only being disregarded as always subsist in every stage of a language. To suppose the Anglo-Saxon

derived from a mixture of Old Saxon and Danish, is at once to stamp oneself ignorant both of Old Saxon, Old Norse, and Anglo-Saxon, and to declare one's incompetency to pass a judgment upon the subject. I do not say that the poem which is now published was not written in England; but I say that the older poem, of which this is a modernized form, was shaped upon Angle legends, celebrates an Angle hero, and was in all probability both written in Anglen, and brought hither by some of the earliest Anglo-Saxon chieftains who settled upon our shores. The necessity of compressing within narrow limits what I had to say upon this very interesting subject, has compelled me to omit a multitude of remarks which would throw light upon the historical portion of *Beówulf*; the more important of these will, however, be found in the index of proper names.

The MS. of *Beówulf* consists of two portions, written in very different hands, and differing very considerably in language: of these, the former portion is far the older, and serves to show that some

few peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon tongue which are found neither in Gothic, Old high Dutch, Old Norse, nor Old Saxon, were even among us gradually introduced by time; such for example is the *ëa* which finally superseded *a* before *h* and *l* and certain combinations of these letters. Had I been able to complete my original plan, all these would have been carefully noted; as it is, I must content myself with recommending my reader to study the profound work of that great scholar to whom this book is dedicated; and of which I do not hesitate to say, that the *Deutsche Grammatik* is one of the most wonderful specimens of industry and philological acumen that are preserved in the records of man.

With respect to the texts here given I wish to add a few words. All persons who have had much experience of Anglo-Saxon MSS. know how hopelessly incorrect they in general are; when every allowance has been made for date and dialect, and even for the etymological ignorance of early times, we are yet met at every turn with faults of grammar,

with omissions or redundancies of letters and words, which can perhaps only be accounted for by the supposition that professional copyists brought to their task (in itself confusing enough,) both lack of knowledge, and lack of care. A modern edition, made by a person really conversant with the language which he illustrates, will in all probability be much more like the original than the MS. copy, which, even in the earliest times, was made by an ignorant or indolent transcriber. But while he makes the necessary corrections, no man is justified in withholding the original readings: for although the laws of a language, ascertained by wide and careful examination of all the cognate tongues, of the hidden springs and ground-principles upon which they rest in common, are like the laws of the Medes and Persians and alter not, yet the very errors of the old writer are valuable, and serve sometimes as guides and clues to the inner being and spiritual tendencies of the language itself. The reader will moreover be spared that, to some people, heart-

burning necessity of taking his editor's qualifications too much for granted, if side by side he is allowed to judge of the traditional error, and the proposed correction. I have endeavoured to accomplish this end by printing the text, letter for letter, as I found it; the corrections, which for the most part either the laws of the grammar or of the versification, suggest almost without possibility of error, are added at the foot of each page. The only exception to this, is the accentuation of the long vowels, which from its importance to the meaning of the words I have every where added, still however carefully distinguishing such as are found in the MS. by a *circumflex*. In cases where portions of the text have perished, which has happened unfortunately by the edge of almost every page, and which is a progressing evil, I have generally from conjecture (if conjecture it can be called, to restore letters to words whose form no scholar can doubt for a moment,) endeavoured to supply the deficiencies: such interpolations are all confined within

brackets. Lastly where the MS. seemed to be hopelessly in fault I have marked the passage thus, †.

The Song of the Traveller, which throws so much light upon the historical parts of *Beówulf*, is found in fol. 84 of the Exeter MS. My text is given from an accurate and collated copy of that codex, now in the British Museum: it has moreover been most obligingly compared with his transcript from the original at Exeter, by my friend, B. Thorpe, Esq. The Battle of Finnes-burh, whose subject is also that of the second Scald's song in *Beówulf*, and which may possibly be a distorted record of Fróda the IVth's victorious inroad into Old Saxony, which ended with the death of the Frisian Hnæf near Hanover, is also added as a necessary portion of the Angle cyclus. The MS. however from which it was first published by Hickes is lost; and I have therefore been compelled to give only a copy of his text, with such corrections as appeared necessary in order to make grammar and sense of it.

I had once hoped to render this a

useful book to all Anglo-Saxon scholars, and had therefore with great labour compiled a glossarial index including every word found in the poem, carefully noting the gender, etc. of each. The great length which this attained rendered it necessary to curtail it; and as no reason existed for retaining one word which did not apply with equal force to every other, I finally determined upon excluding all save such as were very rare and difficult, or were introduced in an unusual sense.⁶ My book has lost thereby some of its value in my eyes: for Lye's Dictionary, (the only one we have,) though for the time when it appeared, a praiseworthy book, does not meet the demands of the far more learned scholars of our day. No one of the difficult words which occur in *Beówulf*, which Lye had not read, or in the *Codex Exon.* which he said he had read, is to be found in his dictionary: not only is the absence of all distinction between long and short vowels a great failing, but the constant omission of important syllables,

⁶ This has now been remedied in the second volume.

the putting genitives, datives, and accusatives into the text as forms of the nominative, and above all the want of scholarlike discrimination between true and corrupt readings in MSS., render his book merely a snare to the unwary. Those who have studied in the deep school of Teutonic Philology, the sound iron-bound system of comparative etymology acted upon by J. Grimm and Rask, know this; and till a better word-book is compiled than has hitherto appeared, with them that knowledge will remain. To them therefore is this edition of *Beówulf* more especially addressed.

The only complete edition of *Beówulf* hitherto published, is that of Grimus J. Thorkelin, 4to. Hafn. 1815; but portions of the poem have appeared in the works of Conybeare and Sharon Turner: and a spirited paraphrase of it has been given in Denmark under the title of "*Bjowulf's Drape et Gothisk Helte-Digt fra forrige Aar-Tusinde af Angel-Saxisk paa Danske riim ved. N. F. S. Grundtwig.*" 8vo. Hafn. 1820. It does not beseem one editor to undervalue the labours of another,

yet when a book appears, graced with an imposing name, there is danger lest by concealment of the truth the general cause of learning be made to suffer. Nothing but malevolence could cavil at the trivial errors which the very best scholars are daily found to commit, but the case is widely different when those errors are so numerous as totally to destroy the value of a work. I am therefore most reluctantly compelled to state that not five lines of Thorkelin's edition can be found in succession, in which some gross fault either in the transcript or the translation, does not betray the editor's utter ignorance of the Anglo-Saxon language. Even the works of Mr. Turner and Professor Conybeare, although in some respects immeasurably superior to Thorkelin's, are marked with mistranslations and false readings of no light kind.

I turn from the hateful occupation of finding fault, to one which fills me with unmixed pleasure: it is the expression of my grateful thanks to those whose assistance has been freely given to me during the progress of my labours. To his Grace

the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whose permission, I, unhappily without success, searched the Lambeth Codices for the original of the Battle of Finnes-burh ; and to the Rev. G. D' Oyly, whose ready aid during my search has converted what is perhaps a common civility paid to literary men, into a personal obligation to myself. To the Right Hon. the Countess of Dysart, who when I wished to consult a MS. copy of Ælfred's Orosius supposed to be in her possession, most obligingly permitted me to ransack the library at Ham. To the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, whose MS. library has been thrown open to me ; and to the Rev. Drs. Lamb and Davy, whose liberal admission into their respective libraries has enabled me to clear up many lexicographical difficulties, which MSS. alone could remove. To B. Thorpe, Esq. who I hope needs no expression of my gratitude to convince him how sincerely and highly I honour his attainments in our common study. To my friend Jos. Stevenson, Esq. of the British Museum, to whose encouraging advice the public owe this work, and whom

they have to thank for much of its correctness as a transcript, and for more than one illustration in the glossarial notes, which my own reading would not have enabled me to make. Had the entire glossary appeared these would have been more numerous, and always among the most valuable portions of it. But most of all to him, whose name it is my pride and pleasure to place at the head of this book ; to whom I owe all the knowledge I possess, such as it is ; and who has during the preparation of this work, expressed to me the liveliest interest, and afforded the friendliest assistance. The founder of that school of philology, which has converted etymological researches, once a chaos of accidents, into a logical and scientific system, will not refuse this tribute of admiration and respect from perhaps the first Englishman who has adopted and acted upon his views.

With this I take leave of my reader, exhorting him to judge this poem, not by the measure of our times and creeds, but those of the times which it describes ; as a rude but very faithful picture of an age,

wanting indeed in scientific knowledge, in mechanical expertness, even in refinement, but brave, generous and right-principled: assuring him of what I well know, that these echoes from the deserted temples of the past, if listened to in a sober and understanding spirit, bring with them matter both strengthening and purifying the heart:

ἔτι γὰρ θεόθεν καταπνέει
πειθῶ μολπᾶν
ἀλκὰν ξύμφυτον, αἰών.

BÉOWULF.

HWÆT ! We Gár-Dena [fol. 129]
in gear-dagum,
þeód-cyninga
þrym ge-frunon ;
hú ða æþelingas
ellen fremedon.
Oft Scyld Scéþing
sceapen[a] þreátum,
monegū mægþum,
10 meodo-setla of-teáh,
egsode eorl
syððan árest wearð
feá-sceaft funden :
he þæs frófre ge-bá[d] ;
weox under wolcnum,
weorð-myndum þáh,
oð þ him æg-hwylc
þara ymb-sittendra
ofer hron-ráde
20 hýran scolde,
gomban gyldan :
þ wæs gód cyning.

10 setlu. 11 eorlas.

Ðám eafera wæs
 æfter cenned
 geóng in geardum,
 þone God sende
 folce tó frófre ;
 fyren-þearfe on-geat
 ⁊ hie ær drugon
 30 aldor-[le]áse,
 lange hwile :
 him þæs líf-freá,
 wuldres wealdend,
 worold-áre for-geaf.
 Beó-wulf wæs breme
 blæd wíde sprang
 Scyldes eafera
 Scede-landum in :
 swa sceal [guð-fru]ma
 40 góde ge-wircean,
 fromum feoh-giftum,
 on fæder [feo]rme, [fol. 129^b.]
 ⁊ hine on ylde
 eft ge-wunigen
 wi[l]-ge-síþas,
 þonne wíg cume.
 Leóde ge-læsten
 lóf-dædū sceal
 in mægþa ge-hwære
 50 man ge-þeón.

Him ðá Scyld ge wát
 tó ge-scæp-hwíle,
 fela-hror feran
 on freán wære :
 hí hýne þá æt-hæron
 tó brimes faroðe
 swáse ge-síþas
 swá he selfa bæd,
 þenden wordum weóld
 60 wine Scyldinga,
 leóf land-fruma ;
 lange áhte.
 Ðær æt hýðe stód
 hringed-stefna,
 ísig and út-fús,
 æþelinges fær :
 á-ledon þá
 leófne þeóden,
 beága bryttan,
 70 on bearm scipes,
 mærne be mæste ;
 þær wæs mádma fela,
 of feor-wegum,
 frætwa ge-læded.
 Ne hýrde ic cymlicor
 ceól ge-gyrwan
 hilde-wæpnum,
 and heaðo-wædum,
 billum and byrnum ;
 80 him on bearme læg

mādma menigo,
 þa him mid scoldon
 on flódes æht
 feor ge-wítan.
 Nalæs hí hine læssan
 lácum teóðan,
 þeód-ge-streónum,
 þon þa dydon
 þe hine æt frum-sceafte
 90 forð on-sendon,
 ænne ofer ýðe,
 umbor-wesende : [fol. 130]
 þá gyt híe him á-setton
 segen [gyl]denne
 heah ofer heáfod,
 leton holm ber[an],
 geafon on gár-secg ;
 him wæs geomor sefa,
 murnende mód ;
 100 men ne cunnon
 secgan tó sóðe,
 séle-rædenne,
 hæleð under heofenū,
 hwá þæm hlæste on-feng.

I.

Ðá wæs on burgum
 Beó-wulf Scyldinga,

86 teódon. 88 þon. (T.)
 92 umbor-wesendne.

leóf leód-cyning,
 longe þrage,
 folcum ge-fræge,
 110 (fæder ellor hwearf,
 aldor of earde,)
 op þ him eft on-wóc
 heáh Healf-dene;
 heöld þenden lifde
 gamol and gúð-reouw,
 glæde Scyldingas.
 Ðæm feower bearn
 forð-ge-rímed
 in worold wócun,
 120 weoroda ræswa,
 Heoro-gár and Hróð-gár
 and Halga til,
 hýrde ic þæt Elan cwén

 Heaðo-Scilfingas,
 heals-ge-bedda.
 þá wæs Hróð-gáre
 here-spéd gyfen
 wíges weorð-mynd,
 130 þ him his wine-magas
 georne hýrdon,
 oðð þ seó geógoð ge-weóx
 mago-driht micel.
 Hī on mód be-arn

119 wócon.

120 ræswan.

124 ofer sæ sohte.

133 oð.

þ heal-reced
 hátan wolde,
 [medo]-ærn micel, [fol. 130^b.]
 men ge-wyrcean,
 þone yldo-[b]earn
 140 æfre ge-frunon ;
 and þær on-innan
 eall [g]e-dælan,
 geóngum and ealdum,
 swylc him God sealde,
 buton folc-scare
 and feorum gumea.
 Ðá ic wíde ge-frægn
 weorc ge-bannan
 manigre mægþe,
 150 geond þisne middan-geard,
 folc-stede frætwan.
 Him on fyrste gelomp,
 ædre mid yldum,
 þ hit wearð eal gearo,
 heal-ærna mæst ;
 scóp him Heort naman
 se þe his wordes ge-weald
 wíde hæfde.
 He beót ne a-léh ;
 160 beágas dælde,
 sinc æt symle ;
 sele hlifade ;
 heáh and horn-geáp
 heaðo-wylma bád

- láðan liges :
 ne wæs hit lenge þá gen
 ꝥ se secg héte
 aþum swerian ;
 æfter wæl-níðe
 170 wæcnan scolde ;
 ðá se ellen-gæst
 earfoð-líce
 þrage gepolode,
 se þe in þystrū bád,
 ꝥ he dogora ge-hwám
 dreám ge-hýrde,
 hlúdne in healle ;
 þær wæs hearpan swég
 swútol sang scópes :
 180 sægde se þe cúpe
 frum-sceaft fira
 feorran reccan,
 cwæð ꝥ se æl-mihtiga
 eorðan w[orhte]
 wlíte-beorhtne wang
 swá wæter be-búgeð ;
 ge-sette síge-hrepig
 sunn[an] and monan,
 leóman to leóhte
 190 land-bú[en]dum ;
 and ge-fræt Wade
 foldan sceátas
 leomum and leáfum :
 líf eác ge-sceóp

cy[n]na ge-hwylcum
 þara ðe cwise hwyrfaþ.
 Swá ða driht-guman
 dreámum lífd[on]
 eádig-líce,

200 oððæt ân on-gan
 fyrene fre[m]man
 feónd on helle :
 wæs se grimma gæst
 Grendel háten,
 máre mearc-stapa
 se þe móras heóld,
 fen and fæsten ;
 fifel-cynnes eard
 won-sæli wer

210 weardode hwíle,
 siþðan him scyppend
 for-scrifen hæfde.
 In Caines cynne
 þone cwealm ge-wræc
 éce drihten.
 þes þe he Abel slóg.
 Ne ge-feáh he þære fæhðe,
 ac he hine feor for-wræc,
 metod for þý máne,
 220 man-cynne fram :
 þanon un-tydras
 ealle on-wócon,

Eótenas and Ylfe
 and Orcneas :
 swylce gi[gantas] [132^b]
 þá wið Gode wunnon,
 lange þrage ;
 [he] him ðæs leán for-geald.

II.

[Ge]-wát ðá neósian,
 230 syððan niht be-com,
 heán húses,
 hú hit Hring-Dene
 æfter [b]eór-þege
 ge-bún hæfdon.
 Fand þá ðær-inne
 æþelinga ge-driht
 swefan æfter symble ;
 sorge ne cúðon,
 won-sceaft weras,
 240 wiht un-hælo.
 Grim and grádig
 gearo sona wæs,
 reóc and reþe,
 and on ræste ge-nam
 þritig þegna :
 þanon eft ge-wát
 húðe hrémig
 tó hám faran,
 mid þære wæl-fylle
 250 wíca neósan.

Ðá wæs on uhtan,
 mid ær-dæge,
 Grendles gúð-cræft
 gumum un-dyrne :
 þá wæs æfter wiste
 wóp up-á-hafen,
 micel morgen-swég :
 mære þeóden,
 æþeling ær-gód,
 260 un-bliðe sæt,
 þolode ðryð-swyð ;
 þegn sorge ðreáh ;
 syðþan hie þæs láðan
 last sceáwedon,
 wergan gástes ;
 wæs þ ge-win tó strang
 láð and long-sum.
 Næs hit lengra [fyr]st,
 ac ym[b] áne niht [133]
 270 eft ge-fre[mede]
 morð-beala máre,
 and nó mearn fore[...],
 fæhðe and fyrene ;
 wæs tó fæst on þám,
 þ[á] wæs eáð-fynde
 þe him elles-hwær
 ge-rúmlicor ræste,
 bed æfter búrum,

- þá him ge-beácnod wæs.
 280 Ge-sægd sóð-líce
 sweó[to]lan tacute
 heal-ðegnes hete ;
 heóld hyne syðþan
 fyr and fæstor
 se þám feónde æt-wand
 Swá ríxode
 and wið rihte wan,
 ána wið eallum,
 oð þ ídel stóð
 290 húsa sélest ;
 wæs seó hwíl micel.
 XII. wintra tíð
 torn ge-þolode
 wine Scyldenda,
 weána ge-hwelcne,
 sídra sorga ;
 for ðam [.] wearð
 ylða-bearnum
 un-dyrne cúð,
 300 gyddū geomore,
 þætte Grendel wan ;
 hwíle wið Hróp-gár
 hete-níðas wæg,
 fyrene and fæhðe,
 fela missera,
 singale sæce :

280 ge-sægde.

291 Scyldinga.

295 ge-hwylcne.

297 [syððan]. T.

sibbe ne wolde
 wið manna hwone
 mægenes Deniga,
 310 feorh-bealo feorran
 fea þingian :
 ne þær nænig witenas
 wénan þorste
 beorhtre bóte
 to banū folmū ;
æg-læca [133^b]
 ehtende wæs,
 deorc deap-sc[ua],
 [dú]gube and geógoþe :
 320 seómade and syrede,
 [s]in-nihte heóld
 mistige móras :
 men ne [c]unnon
 hwyder hel-rúnan
 hwyrftum scriþað.
 Swa fela fyrena
 feónd man-cynnes,
 átol ân-gengea,
 oft ge-fremeðe,
 330 heardra hynða :
 Heorot eardode,
 sinc-[f]áge sel,
 sweartum nihtum ;
 nó he þone gif-stól

311 feo.

315 banan.

316 átol. T.

320 seómode.

grétan moste,
 mápðum, for metode,
 ne his myne wisse :
 þ wæs wræc micel.

Wine Scyldinga

- 340 módes brecða
 monig oft ge-sæt,
 rice tó rúne ;
 ræd eahtedon,
 hwæt swíð-ferhðum
 sélest wære
 wið fær-grýrū
 tó ge-fremmanne.
 Hwílum hie ge-héton
 æt hrærg-trafum
 350 wíg-weorðunga ;
 wordum bædon
 þ him gast-bona
 geóce ge-fremede,
 wið þeód-þreáum.
 Swylc wæs þeáw hyra,
 hæþenra hyht ;
 helle ge-mundon
 in mód-sefan,
 metod hie ne cúþon
 360 dáda démend,
 ne wiston hie drihten God :
 [134]
 huru heofena helm

349 hearg-trafum.

herian [ne] cúþon,
 wuldres waldend.
 Wá bið þám ðe sceal
 þurh slíðne níð
 sawle be-scúfa[n],
 in fýres fæþm;
 frófre ne wénan

370 wihte ge-wendan :
 wel bið þám þe mót
 æfter deað-dage
 drihten sécean,
 and tó fæder fæþmum
 freoðo wilnian.

III.

Swá ða mæl-ceare
 maga Healf-denes
 singala seáð :
 ne mihte snotor hæleð

380 weán on-wendan
 wæs þ ge-win tó swýð,
 láþ and long-sum,
 þe on ða leóde be-com,
 nýd-wracu níþ-grim
 niht-bealwa mæst.
 Ðæt fram hám ge-frægn
 Híge-laces þegn,
 gód mid Geátum,
 Grendles dæda ;

373 dæge.

- 390 se wæs mon-cynnes
 mægenes strengest
 on þām dæge
 þysses lifes,
 æþele and eácen.
 Hét him ýð-lidan
 góðne ge-gyrwan;
 cwæð he gúð-cyning
 ofer swan-ráde
 sécean wolde,
 400 mærne þeóden,
 þá him wæs manna þearf.
 Ðone síð-fæt him
 snotere ceorlas
 lyt-hwon logon,
 [þeà]h he him leóf wære : [134^b.]
 hwetton hige.
 hæl sceawedon,
 hæfde se góða
 Geáta leóða
 410 cempan gecorone,
 þára þe he cénoste
 findan mihte :
 xv^{na} sum
 sund-wudu sóhte;
 secg wísade,
 lagu-cræftig mon,
 land-ge-myrcu.

410 gecorene.

Fyrst forð ge-wât,
 flôta wæs on ýðum,
 420 bāt under beorge;
 beornas gearwe
 on stefn stigon;
 streámas wundon,
 sund wið sande;
 secgas báron
 in bearm nacan
 beorhte frætwe,
 gúð-searo geato-líc;
 guman út-scufon,
 430 weras on wil-sið,
 wudu bundenne.
 Ge-wát þæ ofer wæg-holm,
 winde ge-fýsed,
 flôta fāmi-heals,
 fugle ge-lícost,
 oð þ ymb án-tíd
 óþres dōgores,
 wunden stefna
 ge-waden hæfde,
 440 þ ða líðende
 land ge-sawon,
 brim-clifu blican,
 beorgas steápe,
 síde sǣ-næssas:
 þá wæs sund liden

eóletes æt ende :
 þanon úp hraðe
 Wedera leóde
 on wang stigon ;
 450 sæ-wudu sældon,
 syrcan hrýsedon,
 gúð-ge-wædo ;
 Gode þancedon
 þæs þe him ýþ-láde
 eáðe wurdon.
 [Ðá] of wealle ge-seah [135]
 weard Scildinga,
 se þe [holm]-clifu
 healdan scolde,
 460 beran ofer bolcan
 beorhte randas,
 fyrd-searu fús-lícu :
 hine fyr-wyt bræc
 mód-ge-hygdum
 hwæt þa men wæron.
 Gewát him þá tó waroðe
 wicge ríd[an] ;
 þegn Hróð-gáres
 þrymmum cwehte
 470 mægen-wudu mundum,
 méþel-wordum frægn :
 hwæt syndon ge
 searo-hæbbendra
 byrnum wer[e]de,
 þe þus brontne ceól

ofer lagu-stræte
 lædan cwomon,
 hider ofer holmas?
 Ie wæs ende-sæta
 480 æg-wearde heöld,
 þe on land Dena
 láðra nánig
 midscip-herge
 sceðþan ne meahte.
 No her cúð-lícor
 cuman on-gunnon
 lind-hæbbende,
 né geleáfnes-word
 gúð-fremmendra
 490 gearwe ne wisson,
 maga ge-médu :
 næfre ic máran ge-seah
 eorla ofer eorþan
 ðonne is eówer sum
 secg on searwum ;
 nis þ̅ seld guma
 wæpnum ge-weorðad
 næfre him his wlite leóge,
 æn-líc an-sýn.
 500 Nú ic eówer sceal
 frum-cyn witan,
 ær ge fyr [heó]nan, [135^b.]
 leás sceáweras,
 479 Ic þæs.
 486 næfne. 480 ég-wearde.

on land Den[a]
 furþur feran.
 Nú ge feor-búend,
 mere-líðende,
 míne ge-hýrað
 ān-fealdne ge-þoht ;
 510 ófost is sélest
 tó ge-cýðanne
 hwanan eówre cyme syndon.

IV.

Him se yldesta
 and-swarode ;
 werodes wísa
 word-hord on-leác ;
 We synt gum-cynnes
 Geáta leóde,
 and Hige-láces
 520 heorð-geneátas :
 wæs mín fæder
 folcum ge-cýped,
 æþele ord-fruma
 Ecg-þeów hāten :
 ge-bad wintra worn
 ær he on weg hwurfe
 gamol of geardum ;
 hine gearwe ge-mán
 wítenu wel-hwylc

508 mínne.

- 530 wíde geond eorþan.
 . We þurh holdne hige
 hláford þínne,
 sunu Healf-denes,
 sécean cwomon,
 leód ge-byrgean.
 Wæs þú ús lárena gód;
 habbað we tó þám mæran
 micel ærende
 Deniga freán :
 540 ne sceal þær dyrne-sum
 wesan þæs ic wéne:
 þú wást gif hit is swá,
 we sóþ-lice
 secgan hyrdon, [136]
 ⁊ mid Scyldingum
 scea[ðena]ic nāt hwylc,
 deogol dæd-hata,
 deorcum nihtum
 eáweð þurh egsan
 550 un-cúðne níð,
 hynðu and hrafyl.
 Ic þæs Hróð-gár mæg
 þur[h] rúmne sefan
 ræd ge-læran,
 hú he fród [and] gód
 feónd ofer-swýðeþ,
 gyf him ed-wenda[n]

- æfre scolde ;
 bealuwa bisigu
 560 bót eft cuman,
 and þa cear-wylmas
 cólran wurðap :
 oððe á syþðan
 earfoð-þrage,
 þreá-nýd þólað,
 þenden þær wunað
 on heáh-stede
 húsa sélest.
 Weard maþelode,
 570 ðær on wicge sæt
 om-beht un-forht ;
 Æg-hwæþres sceal
 scearp scyld-wíga
 ge-scád wítan,
 worda and worca,
 se þe wel þenceð.
 Ic þ ge-hýre
 þ þis is hold weorod
 freán Scyldinga :
 580 ge-wítað forð beran
 wæpen and ge-wædu,
 ic eow wísige :
 swylce ic magu-þegnas
 míne háte
 wið feónða gehwone
 flótan eowerne,
 niw-tyrwydne

nacan on sande,
 árum healdan,
 590 oþðæt eft byreð
 ofer lagu-streá[mas]
 leófne mannan [136^b]
 wudu wunden-hals
 [t]ó weder-mearce,
 gód-fremmendra
 swylcum gifeþe bið
 ꝥ þone hilde-ræs
 hál ge-dígeð.
 Ge-witon him þá feran,
 600 flóta [s]tille bád,
 seómode on sole,
 síd-fæþmed scip,
 on ancre fæst :
 eofor-líc sciónon
 ofer-hleor beran ;
 ge-hroden golde
 fáh and fýr-heard
 ferh-wearde heóld :
 gúð-mód grummon,
 610 guman on-etton,
 sigon æt-somne
 oþ ꝥ hý æl-timbred,
 geatolic and gold-fáh,
 on-gyton mihton,
 ꝥ wæs fore-mærost
 601 seómod. 609 gúð-móde.
 614 on-gytan.

fold-búendum,
 receda under roderum,
 on þæm se ríca bád.
 Lixte se leóma
 620 ofer landa fela :
 him þa hilde-deór
 [h]of módigra
 torht ge-tæhte,
 þæt hie him tó mihton
 gegnum gangan.
 Gúð-beorna sum
 wicg ge-wende,
 word æfter cwæð :
 mæl is me tó feran,
 630 fæder al-walda
 mid ár-stafum
 eówic ge-healde,
 siða ge-sunde ;
 ic tó sá wille
 wið [w]ráð-werod
 wearde healdan.

[137]

v.

Stræt wæs stán-fáh,
 stíg wísode
 gumum æt-gædere ;
 640 gúð-byrne scán,
 heard hond-locen ;
 hring-iren scír
 song in searwum

- þá hie tó sele fūrðum,
 in hyra grýre-geatwum,
 gangan cwomon.
 Setton sǣ-mépe
 síde scyldas,
 rondas regn-hearde,
 650 wið þæs recedes weal.
 Bugon þá tó bence,
 byrnan hringdon,
 gúð-searo gumena
 gáras stódon
 sǣ-manna searo
 samod æt-gædere,
 æsc-holt ufan græg;
 wæs se iren-þreát
 wæpnum ge-wurþað.
 660 Ðá ðær wlonc hæleð
 oret-mecgas
 æfter hæleþum frægn:
 hwanon ferigeað ge
 fætte scyldas,
 græge syrcan,
 and grim-helmas,
 here-sceafta heáp?
 Ic eóm Hróð-gáres
 ár and om-biht:
 670 ne seah ic el-þeódige
 þus manige men
 módig-lícran:
 wén ic þ ge for wlenco,

- nalles for wræc-siðum,
 ac for hige-[þr]ymmum, [137^b]
 Hróð-gár sóhton.
 Him þa e[llen]-róf
 and-swarode
 wlanc Wedera leód,
 680 word æfter spræc,
 heard under helme;
 we synt Hige-láces
 beód-ge-neátas
 Beówulf is mín nama;
 wille ic á-secgan
 sunu Healf-denes,
 mærum þeódne,
 mín árende,
 aldre þinum,
 690 gif he us ge-unnan wile
 þ we hine swá gódne
 grétan móton.
 Wulf-gár mapelode
 þ wæs Wendla leód,
 wæs his mód-sefa
 manegum ge-cýðed,
 wíg and wís-dóm:
 ic þæs wine Deniga
 freán Scildinga
 700 frínan wille,
 beága bryttan,

- swá þú bēna eart,
 þeóden mārne
 ymb þinne síð;
 and þe þa and-sware
 ædre ge-cýðan
 ðe me se góða
 á-gifan þenceð.
 Hwearf þá hræd-líce
 710 þær Hróð-gár sæt,
 eald and un-hâr,
 mid his eorla ge driht.
 Eóde ellen-róf
 þ he for eaxlum ge-stód
 Deniga freán,
 cúpe he dúguðe þeáw.
 Wulf-gár maðelode
 tó his wine-drihtne;
 her syndon ge[feře]de,
 720 feorran cumene
 ofer geofenes [be]-gang,
 Geáta leóde:
 þone yldestan
 ore[t]-mecgas
 Beó-wulf nemnað;
 hý bēnan synt
 þ hie þeóden mín
 wið þe móton
 wordum wrixlan;
 730 nó ðú him wearne. Ge-teóh
 ðínra gegn-cwida

[138]

glædman, Hroð-gár :
 hý on wig-getawum
 wirðe þinceað :
 eorla ge-æhtlan
 huru se aldor deáh,
 se þæm heaðo-rincum
 hider wísade.

VI.

Hróð-gár mapelode,
 740 helm Scyldinga ;
 ic hine cúðe
 cniht-wesende ;
 wæs his eald-fæder
 Ecg-þeó háten,
 ðæm tó hám for-geaf
 Hreþel Geáta
 ángan dohtor :
 is his eaforan nú
 heard her cumen,
 750 sóhte holdne wine.
 Ðonne sægdon þ
 sæ-líþende
 þa ðe gif-sceattas
 Geáta fyredon,
 þyder tó þance,
 þ he xxx[g]les
 manna mægen-cræft,

[138^b]

748 cniht-wesendne.

748 eafora.

on his [mund]-grípe,
 heaþo-róf hæbbe.

- 760 Hine hálíg God
 for ár-stafum
 ús on-sende,
 tó West-Denū,
 þæs ic wén hæbbe,
 wið Grendles grýre :
 ic þæm góðan sceal
 for his mód-þræce
 mādmas beóðan.
 Beó ðú on ófeste,
 770 hát ingán,
 seón sibbe-ge-driht
 samod æt-gædere :
 ge-saga him eác wordum
 ꝥ hie sint wil-cuman
 Deniga leódum.*
 word inne á-beád ;
 eów hét secgan
 síge-drihten mīn,
 aldor Eást-Dena,
 780 ꝥ he eówer æþelu can
 and ge him syndon
 ofer sæ-wylmas,
 heard-hicgende,
 hider wil-cuman.

* Probably two lines have been omitted,
 of which the second may have been Wulf-
 gár maþelode.

- Nú ge móton gangan
 in eowrum gúð-geatawum,
 under here-griman
 Hróð-gar ge-seón.
 Lætað hilde-bord
 790 her on-bídan,
 wudu wæl-scaftas,
 worda ge-þinges.
 A'-rás þá se ríca,
 ymb hine rinc manig
 þryð-líc þegna heáp;
 sume þær bidon
 heaðo-reáf heöldon,
 swá him se [hea]rda be-beád. [139]
 Snyredon æt-somne,
 800 [þær] secg wísode
 under Heorotes hróf,
 hea[rd] under helme,
 ⁊ he on heóðe ge-stód.
 Beó-wulf maðelode,
 on him byrne scán,
 sea[ro]-net seówed
 smiþes or-þancum;
 wæs þú Hró[ð]-gár hál!
 Ic eóm Hige-láces
 810 mæg and mago-ðegn:
 hæbbe ic mærsa fela
 on-gunnen on geógoþe;

803 heorðe. T:

808 wes.

me wearð Grendles þing
 on mīnre ēþel-tyrf
 un-dyrne cūð :
 secgað sæ-líðend
 ꝥ þæs sele stande,
 reced sélesta,
 rinca ge-hwylcum
 820 ídel and un-nýt,
 siððan æfen-leóht
 under heofenes hádor
 be-holen weorþeð :
 þá me ꝥ ge-lærdon
 leóde mīne,
 þa sélestan,
 snotere ceorlas,
 þeóden Hróð-gár,
 ꝥ ic þe sóhte ;
 830 for þan hīe mægenes cræft
 mīne cūþon ;
 selfe ofer-sawon
 ðá ic of searwum cwom,
 fāh from feóndum,
 þær ic fife ge-band,
 ýðde eótena cyn,
 and on ýðum slóg
 niceras nihtes ;
 nearo-þearfe dreáh,
 840 wræc [Wed]era níð, [139^b.]

817 þes.

818 receda sélest.

wean áhsodon,
 for-grand [grá]mum :
 and nú wið Grendel sceal
 wið þā ag-læcan,
 ána ge-hegan
 ðing wið þyrse.
 [Ic] þe nú ðá
 brego Beorht-Dena,
 biddan wille,
 850 [eó]dor Scyldinga,
 anre béne ;
 þ þú me ne for-wyrne,
 wígendra hleó,
 freo-wine folca,
 nú ic þus feorran com,
 þ ic móte ána
 mínra eorla gedryht,
 and þes hearda heáp,
 Heorot fælsian.
 860 Hæbbe ic eác ge-áhsod
 þ se æg-læca
 for his won-hydum
 wæpna ne recceð ;
 ic þ þonne for-hicge,
 swa me Hige-lác sie
 mín mon-drihten
 módes blíðe,
 þ ic sweord bere
 oþðe síðne scyld,
 870 geolo-rand tó gúðe ;

ac ic mid grápe sceal
 fón wið feónde,
 and ymb feorh sacan,
 láð wið lápum ;
 ðær ge-lýfan sceal
 dryhtnes dóme
 se þe hine deáð nimeð.
 Wén ic þ he wille,
 gif he wealdan mót,.
 880 in þám gúð-sele
 Geótena leóde
 etan un-forhte,
 swa he oft dyde
 mægen Hreð-manna.
 Ná [þú] mínne þearft
 hafalan hydan ;
 ac he me habban wile
 deóre fáhne :
 gif mec deáð nimeð,
 890 byreð blódig wæl,
 byrgean þenceð ;
 eteð án-genga
 un-murn-líce ;
 mearcað fen-hópu ;
 nó ðú ymb mínes ne þearft
 líces feorme
 leng sorgian.
 On-send Hige-láce,

[140]

898 dreóre.

gif mec hild nime,
 900 beadu-scrúda betst
 ⁊ míne breóst wereð,
 hrægla sélest,
 ⁊ is Hrædlaŋ láf,
 Welandes ge-weorc :
 gæ ða wyrd swá hió scel.

VII.

Hróð-gár maþelode,
 helm Scyldinga ;
 fere fyhtum þú,
 wine mín Beó-wulf,
 910 and for ár-stafum
 úsic sóhtest.
 Ge-slóh þín fæder
 fæhðe mæste :
 wearð he Heaþo-láfe
 tó hand-bonan
 mid Wilfingū,
 ðá hine gára cyn
 for here-brógan
 habban ne mihte :
 920 þanon he ge-sóhte
 Suð-dena folc
 ofer ýða ge-wealc,
 ár [Scil]dinga,

[140^b.]

905 gá.

906 Fore fylstum þú
 feónd mín Beówulf.

- 34 Ðá ic furþum weóld
 folce Deninga,
 and on geógoðe heóld
 gimme-ríce,
 hord-burh hæleþa;
 Ðá wæs Here-gár deád,
 930 myn yldra mæg
 un-lífigende,
 bearn Healf-denes,
 se wæs betera ðoñ ic:
 siððan [þ]a fæhðe
 feo þingode;
 sende ic Wylfingū
 ofer wæteres hrycg
 ealde mǣdmas:
 he me áþas swór.
 940 Sorh is me tó secganne,
 on sefan minum,
 gumena ángum,
 hwæt me Grendel hafað,
 hynðo on Heorote,
 mid his hete-þancum,
 fær-níða ge-fremed:
 is mín flet-werod,
 wíg-heáp, ge-wanod;
 hie wyrd for-sweóp
 950 on Grendles grýre.
 God eáþe mæg
 þone dol-scaðan*

* In the MS. a later hand has written
 an *e* over the *ca*.

- dæda ge-twæfan.
 Ful oft ge-beótedon
 beóre druncne,
 ofer ealo-wæge
 oret-mecgas,
 ⁊ hie in beor-sele
 bídan woldon
 960 Grendles gúpe
 mid gryrum ecga.
 Ðoñ wæs þeós medo-heal
 on morgen-tíd,
 driht-sele dreór-fáh
 þoñ dæg lixte;
 eal benc-þelu
 blóde be-stýmed,
 heall heor[o]-dreóre :
 áhte ic holdra þý læs,
 970 deorre dúguðe,
 þe þá deað for-nam.
 Site nú t[ó] symle
 and on sæl-meoto,
 sige-hreð secgū
 swá þín sefa hwette.
 Ða wæs Geát-mæcgum
 geador æt-somme
 on beor-sele,
 benc ge-rýmed ;
 980 þær swið-ferhðe
 sittan eódon,
 þryðum dealle :


[141]

þegn nýtte be-heöld
 se þe on handa bær
 hroden eālo-wæge,
 scencte scir-wered ;
 scóp hwílum sang
 hádor on Heorote,
 þær wæs hæleða dreám
 990 dúguð un-lytel
 Dena and Wedera.

VIII.

Hvnferð mapelode
 Ecg-láfes bearn,
 þe æt fótum sæt
 freán Scyldinga ;
 on-band beado-rúne
 wæs him Beó-wulfes síð,
 móðges mere-faran,
 micel æf-þunca.
 1000 for þon þe he ne úþe
 ƿ ænig óðer man
 æfre mærdæ þon má [141^b.]
 middan-geardes,
 ge-hedde under heofenum,
 þon he sylfa :
 eart þú se Beó-wulf
 se þe wið Breca wunne
 on sídne sæ,

1003 ? þon *delendum*. T.

- ymb sund-flíte,
 1010 ðær git for wlence
 wada cunnedon,
 and for dol-gilpe
 on deóp wæter
 aldrū népdon ;
 ne inc ænig mon,
 ne leóf ne láð,
 be-leán mihte
 sorh-fullne síð :
 þá git on sund reón.
 1020 þær git eagor-streám
 earmum þéhton,
 mæton mere-stræta,
 mundum brugdon,
 glidon ofer gár-secg ;
 geofon-ýþū
 weól wintrys wylm :
 git on wæteres æht
 seofon-niht swuncon ;
 he þe æt sunde ofer-flát,
 1030 hæfde máre mægen :
 þá hine on morgen-tíd
 on Heapo-ræmes
 holm up-æt-bær ;
 ðonon he ge-sóhte
 swásne .*
 leóf his leódum,

1026 wintres.

* éðel.

land Brondinga,
 freoðo-burh fægere,
 þær he folc áhte
 1040 burh and beágas.
 Beót eal wið þe [142]
 sunu Bean-stanes
 só[ðe] ge-læste.
 Ðon wene ic tó þe
 wyrsan þingea,
 ðeah þú heaðo-ræsa
 ge-hwær dóhte,
 grimre gúðe,
 gif þú Grendl[es] dearst,
 1050 niht-longne fyrst,
 neán bí[ðan].
 Beó-wulf maþelode
 bearn Ecg-þeówes ;
 Hwæt þú worn fela
 wine mín Hunfer[ð],
 beóre druncen,
 ymb Brecan spræce,
 sægdest from his síðe ;
 sóð ic talige
 1060 ꝥ ic mere-strengo
 máran áhte,
 earfeþo on ýþum,
 ðonne ænig óþer man.
 Wit ꝥ ge-cwædon
 cniht-wesende
 and ge-beótedon,

[wæron begen þá git
 on geógoð-feore]
 ⁊ wit, on gâr-secg út
 1070 aldrum néðdon,
 and ⁊ ge-æfndon swá.
 Hæfdon swurd nacod,
 þá wit on sund reón,
 heard on handa ;
 wit unc wið hron-fixas
 wérian þóhton.
 Ne he wiht fram me
 flód-ýpū feor
 fleótan meahte,
 1080 hrapor on holme,
 no ic fram him wolde ;
 ðá wit æt-[s]omne [142^b.]
 on sæ wæron
 fíf nihta fyrst,
 oþ ⁊ unc flód tó-dráf,
 wado weallende,
 wedera cealdost,
 nipende niht ;
 and norþan [w]ind
 1090 heaþo-grim and-hwearf :
 hreo wæron [ý]þa.
 Wæs mere-fixa
 mód on-hréred :
 þær me wið láðum
 líc-syrce mín,
 heard hond-locen,

helpe ge-fremede ;
 beado-hrægl broden
 on breóstum læg,
 1100 golde ge-gyrwed.
 Me tó grunde teáh
 fáh feónd-scaða ;
 fæste hæfde
 grim on grápe :
 hwæpre me gyfepe wearð,
 ꝥ ic ag-læcan
 orde ge-ræhte,
 hilde-bille ;
 heapo-ræs for-nam
 1110 mihtig mere-deór
 þurh míne hand.

VIII.

Swá mec ge-lóme
 láð-ge-teónan
 þreatedon þearle ;
 ic him þénode
 deóran sweorde,
 swá hit ge-défe wæs :
 næs hie ðære fylle
 ge-feán hæfdon,
 1120 mán-for-dædlan,
 ꝥ hie me þegon,
 symbel ymb-sæton
 sæ-grunde neáh.
 Ac on mergenne

[143]

- mecū wunde,
 be ýð-láfe
 uppe lægon,
 swe[ordū] á-swefede ;
 ꝥ syðþan ná
 1130 ymb bront[ne] ford,
 brim-líðende
 láde ne letton.
 [Leóht] eástan com,
 beorht beácen Godes,
 brimu swaþredon,
 ꝥ ic sá-næssas
 ge-seón mihte,
 windige weallas.
 Wyrð oft nereð
 1140 un-fægne eorl
 þonne his ellen deáh.
 Hwæþere me ge-sælde
 ꝥ ic mid sweorde of-slóh
 niceras nigene :
 nó ic on niht ge-frægn
 under heófones hwealf
 heardran feohtan,
 ne on ég-streámum
 earmran mannon :
 1150 hwaþere ic fara feng,
 feore ge dígde
 síþes wérig,
 þá mec sée oþ-bær,
 flód æfter faroðe,

- on Finna land,
 wudu weallendu.
 No ic wiht frā þe
 swylcra searo-níða
 secgan hyrde,
 1160 billa brógan :
 Breca næfre git
 æt heaðo-láce,
 ne ge-hwæþer incer,
 swa deór-líce
 dæd ge-fremede,
 † fágum sweordum
 No ic þæs gylpe
 þeáh ðú þinum broðrum
 tó banan wurde,
 heáfod-mægum,
 1170 þæs þú in [helle] scealt [143^b.]
 werhðo dreógan,
 þeáh þín [wit] dúge.
 Secge ic þe tó sóðe,
 sunu Ecg-[laf]es,
 ⁊ næfre Gredel swá fela
 grýra ge-fremede,
 atol æg-láca
 ealdre þinum,
 hynðo on Heorote,
 1180 gif þín hige wære,
 sefa swá searo-grim

swá þú self talast.
 Ac he hafað on-funden
 ⁊ he þa fæhðe ne þearf
 átole ecg-præce
 eówer leóde
 swíðe on-sittan,
 sige-Scyldinga ;
 nymeð nýd-bade,
 1190 nǣnegū árað
 leóde Deninga,
 ac he lust-wigeð
 swefeð, ond sendeþ ;
 secce ne wéneþ
 tó Gár-Denum :
 ac ic him Geáta sceal
 eafod and ellen,
 ungeare nú
 gúpe ge-beódan.
 1200 Gæþ eft se þe môt.
 to medo módig,
 siþþan morgen-leóht
 ofer ylða-bearn,
 ópres dógores
 sunne swegl-wered
 súpan scineð.
 Ðá wæs on sálum
 sinceþ brytta,
 gamol-feax and gúð-róf

1193 on-sendeð.

- 1210 geóce ge-lýfde,
 [b]rego Beorht-Dena ; [144]
 ge-hyrde on [Beó]-wulfe
 folces hyrde
 fæst-rædne ge-þóht.
 Ðær wæs hæleþa hleahtor.
 hlyn swynsode,
 word wæron wynsume ;
 eóde Wealh-þeów forð
 cwen Hróð-gáres ;
 1220 cynna ge-myndig
 grétte gold-hroden
 guman on healle ;
 and þa freó-lic wíf
 ful ge-sealde
 ærest East-Dena
 épel-wearde ;
 bæd hine blífne
 æt þær[e] beór-þege
 leódum leófne.
 1230 He on lust[e] ge-þeáh
 symbel and sele-ful,
 sige-róf Kyning.
 Ymb-eóde þa
 ides Helminga
 dúguþe and geógoþe,
 dæl æg-hwylcne ;
 sinc-fato sealde,
 oþ þ sál á-lamp
 þ hió Beó-wulfe,

- 1240 beág-hroden cwen,
 móde ge-þungen,
 medo-ful æt-bær.
 Grétte Geáta leód
 Gode þancode
 wís-fæst wordum,
 þæs ðe hire se willa ge-lamp,
 ꝥ heó on ænigne
 eorl ge-lýfde,
 fyrena frófre.
- 1250 He ꝥ ful ge-þeáh
 wæl-reow wíga
 [æt W]ealh-þeón, [144^b.]
 and þá gyddode
 gúþe ge-fýsed ;
 Beó-wulf mapelode,
 bearn Ecg-þeówes ;
 Ic þæt hogode
 þá ic on holm ge-stáh,
 sá-bát ge-sæt
- 1260 mid mínra secga ge-driht,
 ꝥ ic ánunga
 eówra leóda
 willan ge-worhte,
 oþðe on wæl crunge,
 feónd-grápum fæst :
 ic ge-fremman sceal
 eorlic ellen,
 oþðe ende-dæg
 on þisse meodu-healle

- 1270 minne ge-bídan.
 Ðam wífe þa word
 wel lícodon,
 gilp-cwide Geátes;
 eóde gold-hroden,
 freó-lícu folc-cwen,
 tó hire freán sittan.
 Ðá wæs eft swá ær
 inne on healle
 þryð-word sprecen,
 1280 ðeód on sælum,
 síge-folca swég,
 oþ þ semninga
 sunu Healf-denes
 sécean wolde
 æfen-ræste :
 wiste þám ah-læcan
 tó þám heáh-sele
 hilde ge-þinged,
 siððan hie sunnan leóht
 1290 ge-seón meahton,
 oþðe nipende
 niht ofer ealle,
 scadu-helma ge-sceapu
 scríðan cwoman,
 wan under wolcnū.
 Werod eall á-rás.
 grétte þá

guma óþerne,
 Hróð-gár Beó-wulf,
 1300 and him hæl á-beád,
 wín-ærnes ge-weald, [145]
 and þ word á-cwæð;
 Næfre ic ænegū men
 ær á-lyfde,
 siþðan ic hond and rond
 hebban mihte,
 ðryþ-ærn Dena,
 buton þe nú ðá.
 Hafa nú and ge-heald
 1310 húsa sélest;
 ge-myne mærpō,
 mægen-ellen cýð,
 waca wið wráþum;
 ne bið þe wilna gād
 gif þú þ ellen-weorc
 aldre ge-dígest.

X.

Ðá him Hróþ-gár ge-wát
 mid his hæleþa ge-dryht,
 eódur Scydinga
 1320 út of healle;
 wolde wíg-fruma
 Wealh-þeó sécan,
 cwen tó ge-beddan :

1300 hælo.

1319 Scyldinga.

- hæfde Kyning wuldor
 Grendle tó-geanes,
 swa guman ge-frungon,
 sele-weard á-seted :
 sundor-nýtte be-heöld
 ymb aldor Dena
 1330 eoton-weard á-beád :
 huru Geáta leód
 georne trúwode
 mórdgan mægnes,
 metodes hyldo,
 ƿá he hī of-dyde
 ísærn-byrnæn,
 helm of hafelan,
 sealde his hyrsted sweord,
 írena cyst,
 1340 ombiht-ƿegne,
 and ge-healdan hét
 hilde-geátwe :
 ge-spræc ƿá se góda
 gylp-worda sum,
 Beo-wulf Geáta, [146^b.]
 ær he on bed stíge.
 Nó ic me an here-wæsmun
 hnágran talige
 gúþ-ge-weorca,
 1350 ƿonne Grendel hine,
 for ƿan ic hine sweorde

swebban nelle,
 aldre be-neótan,
 þeáh ic eal mæge.
 Nát he þára góða
 ꝥ he me on-gean sleá,
 rand ge-heáwe,
 þeáh ðe he róf sfe
 níp-ge-weorca,
 1360 ac wit on niht sculon,
 secge ofer-sittan,
 gif het ge-sécean dear
 wíg ofer wæpen ;
 and siþðan wítig God,
 on swá hwæþere hond,
 hálig dryhten
 mærdō dēme,
 swá him ge-met þince.
 Hylde hine þa heaþo-deór
 1370 hleor bolster on-feng,
 eorles and-wlitan ;
 and hine ymb monig
 snellic sæ-rinc
 sele-reste ge-beáh.
 Nænig heora þóhte
 ꝥ he þanon scolde
 eft eard-lufan
 æfre ge-sécean,
 folc oþðe freó-burh

1363 h.

E

- 1380 þær he á-féded wæs :
 ac hie hæfdon ge-frunen ⁊ hie
 ær tó fela micles,
 in þæm wín-sele
 wæl-deað for-nam,
 Denigea leóde :
 ac him dryhteñ for-geaf
 wíg-spéda ge-wiofu,
 Wedera leódum [146]
 frófor and ful[tum],
 1390 [⁊ hie] feónd heora
 ðurh ánes cræft
 ealle ofer-comon,
 selfes mihtum :
 sóð is ge-cýped
 ⁊ mihtig God
 manna cynnes weóld.
 [. . .] ferhð com
 on wanre niht,
 scriðan s[ca]du-genga ;
 1400 sceótend swæfon
 þa ⁊ horn-reced
 healdan scoldon,
 ealle buton án[um] ;
 ⁊ wæs yldum cúþ,
 ⁊ hie ne moste
 [þa met[od] nolde]
 se syn-scaþa

under sceadu bregdan ;
 ac he wæccende
 1410 wráþum on andan,
 bád bolgen-mód
 beadwa ge-þinges.

XI.

Ðá com of móre
 under mist-hleóþm,
 Grendel gongan ;
 gódes yrre bær,
 mynte se mán-scaða
 manna cynnes
 sumne b[e]-syrwan
 1420 in sele þám heán.
 Wód under [wolc]num
 tó þæs þe he wín-reced,
 gold-sele gum[e]na,
 gearwost wisse,
 fættum fáhne :
 ne wæs þæt forma sið
 ꝥ he Hróp-gáres
 hā ge-sóhte.
 Næfre he on aldor-dagum
 1430 ær [ne] siþðan [146^b.]
 heardran hæle
 heal-ðegnas fand.
 Com þá to recede
 rinc siðian
 dreámum be-dæled,

- duru sóna on-arn,
 fýr-[ben]dum fæst,
 sypðan he hire folmum
 On-bræd þa bealo-hydig,
 1440 ðá [he] abolgen wæs,
 recedes múþan ;
 raþe æfter þon
 on fágne flór
 feónd treddode.
 Eóde yrre-mód,
 him of eágum stód,
 ligge ge-lícost,
 leóht un-fæger.
 Ge-seah he in recede
 1450 rinca manige
 swefan sibbe-ge-driht
 samod æt-gædere,
 mago-rinca heáp :
 þá his mód á-hlóg :
 mynte þæt he ge-dælde
 ær þon dæg cwome,
 átol ag-læca,
 ánra ge-hwylces
 líf wið líce,
 1460 þá him á-lumpen wæs
 wist-fylle wén ;
 ne wæs [w]yrd þá gen,
 þ he má móste

- manna cynnes
 ðicgean ofer þa niht.
 Ðryð-swyð be-heöld
 mæg Hige-láces,
 hú se mán-scaða
 under fær-grípum,
 1470 ge-faran wolde.
 Ne þ se ag-læca
 yldan þóhte,
 ac he ge-feng hraðe
 forman síðe
 slápendne rinc ;
 slát un-wearnum,
 bât bân-locan,
 bl[ód] edrum dranc,
 syn-snædum swealh ;
 1480 sóna hæfde
 un-lyfigendes,
 eal ge-feormod,
 fét and folma :
 fórð neár æt-stóp,
 nam þá mid h[an]da
 hige-þihtigne
 rinc on ræste.
 [Hand] ræhte on-gear,
 feónd mid folme
 1490 he ón-feng hraðe,
 in-wít-þancū,
 and wið earm ge-sæt :
 sóna þ on-funde

[131]

- fyrena hyrde
 þ he ne métte
 middan-geardes,
 eorðan sceatta,
 on elran men
 mund-grípe mǣran :
 1300 he od móde wearð
 forht on ferhðe ;
 no þý ær from meahte ;
 hyge wæs him hin-fús,
 wolde on heolster fleón,
 sécan deófla ge-dræg ;
 ne wæs his drohtoð þær
 swylce he on ealder-dagum
 ær ge-métte.
 Ge-munde, þá se góda
 1510 mæg Hige-láces
 æfen-spræce,
 úp-lang á-stód
 and him fæste wið-feng ;
 fingras burston,
 eóten wæs út-weard ;
 eorl furþur stóp ;
 mynte se mǣra,
 [hwæ]r he meahte swá, [131^b.]
 wíðre ge-windan
 1520 and [o]n-weg þanon
 fleón on fen-hópu ;
 wiste [h]is fingra ge-weald
 on grámes grápum

- þæt he wæs geócor :
 síð ⁊ se hearm-sca[þ]a
 tó Heorute á-teáh,
 dryht-sele dýnede,
 Denū eallum wearð
 ceaster-búendum,
 1530 cénra ge-hwylcum,
 eorlum ealu scerwen :
 yrre wæron begen,
 reþe rén-weardas ;
 reced hlynsode ;
 þá wæs wundor micel
 ⁊ se wín-sele
 wið-hæfde heaþo-deórum,
 ⁊ he on hrúsan ne feól,
 fæger fold-bold ;
 1540 ac he þæs fæste wæs,
 innan and útan,
 íren-bendum,
 searo-þoncum be-smiþod :
 þær fram sylle á-beág
 medu-benc monig,
 míne ge-fráge,
 golde ge-regnad,
 þær þa gráman wunnon ;
 þæs ne wéndon ær
 1550 wítan Scyldinga,
 ⁊ hit á mid ge-méte
 manna ænig,
 het-lic and bân-fág,

tó-breca meahthe,
listum tó-lúcan,
nymþe liges fæþm
swulge on swaþule.
Swég úp á-stág,
niwe ge-neáhhe ;

[147]

1560 Norð-Denū st[ód]
áte-lic egesa,
ánra ge-hwylcum
þára [þe] of wealle
wóp ge-hyrdon,
gryre-leód [ga]lan
gódes and-sacan,
sige-leásne sang,
[sár] wanigean ;
helle-hæft on-heöld
1570 hine [tó] fæste,
se þe manna wæs
mægene strengest
on þám dæge
þysses lífes.

XII.

Nolde eorla hleó.
ænige þinga,
þone cwealm-cuman
cwicne for-lætan :
ne his líf-dagas

1585 gryre-leóð.

- 1580 leóða ænigum
 nytte tealde.
 Ðær ge-nehost brægd
 eorl Beó-wulfes
 ealde-láfe,
 wolde freáh-drihtnes
 feorh ealgian,
 mæres þeódnes,
 þær hie meah-ton swá.
 Hie ⁊ ne wiston
 1590 þá hie ge-win drugon,
 heard-hicgende
 hilde-mecgas,
 and on healfa ge-hwone
 heáwan þóhton,
 sáwle sécan,
 þone syn-scaðan,
 ænig ofer eorþan,
 írenna cyst,
 gúð-billa nán,
 1600 grétan nolde.
 Ac he síge-wæpnū
 for-sworen hæfde,
 ecga ge-hwylcre;
 scolde [h]is aldor-ge-dál
 on ðæm dæge
 þysses [líf]es
 earm-líc wurðan,
 and se ellor-gast
 [on] feónða ge-weald

[147^b.]

- 1610 feor siðian.
 Ðá þæt [o]nfunde,
 [se þe fela æror,
 módes myrðe,
 manna cynne
 fyrene ge-fremede,
 he [wæs f]ág wið gód]
 ꝥ him se líc-homa
 læstan [n]olde ;
 ac hine se módega
 1620 mæg Hyge-láces
 hæfde be honda ;
 wæs ge-hwæper óðrum
 lifigende làð,
 líc-sár ge-bád
 átol æg-læca :
 him on eaxle wearð
 syn-dolh sweótol,
 seonowe on-sprungon,
 burston bán-locan ;
 1630 Beó-wulfe wearð
 gúð-hreð gyfeþe.
 Scolde Grendel þonan
 feorh-seóc fleón
 under fen-hleóðu,
 sécean wyn-leás wíc.
 Wiste þe geornor
 ꝥ his aldres wæs
 ende ge-gongen,
 dógera dæg-rim :

- 1640 Denum eallum wearð,
 æfter þam wæl-ræse,
 willa ge-lumpen.
 Hæfde þá ge-fælsod
 se þe ær feorran com,
 snotor and swýð-ferhð,
 sele Hróð-gáres,
 ge-nered wið níðe. [148]
 Niht-weorce ge-féh,
 ellen-mær[þum];
 1650 hæfde Eást-denum
 Geat-mecga leód
 gilp ge-læsted;
 swylce on cýþðe
 ealle ge[béted]
 ín-wið-sorge
 þe hie ær drugon,
 and for [þreá]-nýdum
 þolian scoldon,
 torn un-lyt[el]:
 1660 þ wæs tácen sweótol,
 syþðan hilde-deór
 hond á-legde,
 earm and eaxle;
 þær wæs eal geador
 Grendles grápe,
 under geapne h[róf].

XIII.

Ðá wæs on morgen,

míne ge-fræge,
 ymb þa gif-healle
 1070 gúð-rinc monig;
 ferdon folc-togan
 feorran and neán
 geond wíd-wegas,
 wundor sceawian,
 lāpes lastas.
 No his líf-ge-dál
 sárlic þúhte
 secga ánegum,
 þára þe tir-leáses
 1080 tróde sceawode,
 hú he, wérig-mód,
 on-weg þanon,
 níða ofer-cumen,
 on nicera mere
 fæge and ge-flýmed
 feorh-lastas bær.
 Ðær wæs on blóde
 brim-weallende
 átol ýða ge-spring,
 1090 eal ge-menged,
 hát on heolfre;
 [heo]ro-dreóre weól
 deáð-fæge deog,
 siððan dreáma-leás
 in fen-freóðo

[148^b.]

1003 deág.

- feorh á-legde,
 [hæp]ene sawle,
 þær him hel on-feng.
 Ðanon [eft] ge-witon
 1700 eald-ge-siðas,
 swylce geóng [ma]nig
 of gomen-waðe,*
 fram mere móðge
 [m]earum rídan,
 beornas on blancum.
 Ðær wæs Beó-wulfes
 mærdō mæned ;
 monig oft ge-cwæð
 þætte, súð ne norð,
 1710 be sām tweonum
 ofer eormen-grund,
 óper nænig
 under swegles be-gong
 sélra náre,
 rond-hæbbeñdra,
 rices wyrðra.
 Ne híc huru wine-drihten
 wiht ne logon
 glædne Hróð-gár,
 1720 ac þ wæs gód cyning.
 Hwílum heaþo-rófe
 hleápan leton

* Dr. Grimm proposes to read gomen-
 pað *via gaudii*, but the change is un-
 necessary.

on ge-flit faran
 fealwe mearas,
 ðær him fold-wegas
 fægere þuhton,
 cystum cúðe :
 hwílum cyninges þegn,
 guma gilp-blæden,
 1730 gidda ge-myndig,
 [se þe eal-fela
 eald-ge-segena
 worn ge-munde,
 word óper fand
 sóðe ge-bunden,]
 secg eft on-gan
 síð Beó-wulfes
 snyttrum styrian,
 and on spéd wrecan
 1740 spel ge-ráde,
 wordum wrixlan
 wel hwylc ge-cwæð
 þ he fram Síge-munde
 secgan hyrde,
 ellen-[dæ]dum,
 un-cúpes fela,
 Wælsinges ge-win,
 wí[de] síðas
 þæra þe gumena bearn
 1750 gearwe ne wiston ;

[149]

1746 ellen-[dæ]da. T.

- fāhde and fyrena
 buton Fitela m[id]. Hine
 þonne he swulces hwæt
 secgan wol[de]
 eám his nefan
 swá hīe á wáron
 æt níða ge-hwám
 nýd-ge-steallan.
 Hæfdon eal-fela
 1760 eótena cynnes
 sweordum ge-sæged.
 Síge-munde ge-sprong
 æfter deáð-dæge
 dóm un-lytel;
 syþðan wiges heard
 wýrm á-cwealde,
 hordes hyrde;
 he under hárne stán
 æþelinges bearn
 1770 ána ge-néþde
 frecne dæda,
 ne wæs him Fitela mid.
 Hwæpre him ge-sælde
 ðæt þ swurd þurh-wód
 wræt-lícne wýrm,
 þ hit on wealle æt-stód,
 dryht-líc íren;
 draca morðre swealt.

- Hæfde ag-læca
 1780 elne ge-gongen,
 ⁊ he beah-hordes
 brúcan móste
 selfes dóme :
 sæ-bát ge-hleód, [149^b.]
 bær on beaſ scipes
 beorhte frætwa
 Wælses eaſera,
 wſrm hāt [ge]-mealt.
 Se wæs wreccena
 1790 wíde mærost
 ofer wer-þeóde,
 wígendra hleó
 ellen-dædū ;
 he þæs ær on-ðáh.
 Siððan here-módes
 hild [s]weðrode,
 earfoð and ellen ;
 he mid eótenum [w]earð
 on feónda ge-weald
 1800 forð for-lácen,
 snúde for-sended.
 hine sorh-wylmas
 lemede tó lange ;
 he his leódum wearð
 eallū æþellingum,
 to aldor-cearē.

- Swylce oft be-mearn
ærran mælum
swið-ferhðes sið
1810 snotor ceorl monig,
se þe him bealwa
tó bóte ge-lýfde,
þ þ ðeódnes bearn
ge-þeón scolde,
fæder-æþelum on-fôn,
folc ge-healdan
hord and hleó-burh,
hæleþa rice,
·ꝥ· Scyldinga.*
1820 He þær eallum wearð
mæg Hige-láces
manna cynne,
freóndum ge-fægra;
hine fyren on-wod.
Hwílum flitende
fealwe stræte
mearum mæton,
ðá wæs morgen-leóht
scofen and scynded;
1830 eóde scealc monig [150]
swið-hicgende,
tó sele þám heán,
searo-wundor séon.
Swylce self-cyning

* éðel Scyldinga.

of brýd-búre,
 beáh-horda wea[rd]
 trýddode tir-fæst,
 ge-trume micle,
 cystum ge-cýþed :
 1840 and his cwen mid him
 med[u]-stig ge-mæt
 mægþa hose.

XIII.

Hróð-gár mapelode ;
 [he tó healle geóng,
 stód on stapole,
 ge-seáh steápne hróf
 golde fáhne,
 and Grendles hond] ;
 Ðisse an-sýne,
 1850 al-wealdan þanc
 lungre ge-limpe.
 Fela ic láþes ge-bád
 grynna æt Grendle ;
 [á mæg God wyrcean
 wunder æfter wundre,
 wuldres hyrde,]
 Ðæt wæs un-geara
 þæt ic ænigra me
 weána ne wénde,
 1860 tó wíðan feore,
 bóte ge-bídan ;
 þonne blóde fáh

húsa selest
 heoro-dreórig stód,
 weá wíd-scofen
 wítana ge-hwylcne,
 ðára þe ne wéndon
 þ hie wíde ferhð,
 leóða land-ge-weorc
 1870 lápum be-weredon,
 scuccum and scinnum. [150^b]
 Nú scealc hafað,
 þurh drihtnes miht,
 dæd ge-fremede,
 ðe we ealle
 [ær] ne meahton
 snyttrum be-syrwan.
 Hwæt . . secgan mæg,
 efne swá hwylc mægþa
 1880 swá ðone magan cende
 æfter gum-cynnū,
 gyf heó gyt lyfað,
 þ hyre eald-metod
 este wære
 bearn-ge-byrdo.
 Nú ic Beó-wulf
 þec secg betsta
 me for sunu wylle
 freógan on ferhþe :
 1890 heald forð tela

1878 ? [Ic].

- niwe sibbe,
 né bið þe ænigre gád
 worolde wilna
 þe ic ge-weald hæbbe :
 ful oft ic for læssan
 leán teóhhode,
 hord-weorþunge,
 hnáhran rince,
 sáemran æt sæcce.
 1900 Ðú þe self hafast
 dædum ge-fremed
 ꝥ þín lyfað
 áwa tó aldre :
 al-walda þec
 góde for-gylde,
 swá he nú gyt dyde.
 Beó-wulf maþelode
 bearn Ec-þeowes ;
 we ꝥ ellen-weorc
 1910 éstum miclum
 feohtan fremedon,
 frecne ge-néðdon,
 eafoð un-cúþes :
 úþe ic swiþor
 ꝥ ðú hine selfne
 ge-seón móste,
 feónd on frætewum,
 fyl-wérigne :

- ic him hrædlice
 1920 heardan clammū [151]
 on wæl-bedde
 wrīpan þóhte,
 ⁊ he for hand-grípe
 minum scolde
 licgean lif-bysig,
 butan his líc swíce ;
 ic hine ne mihte,
 [þá metod nolde]
 gange[s] ge-twæman ;
 nó ic him þæs georne
 1930 æt . . . fealh
 feorh-ge-niðlan,
 wæs tó fore-mihtig
 feónd on fepe,
 hwæþere he his folme [for]-let
 tó lif-wraþe
 last weardian,
 earm and eazle ;
 nó þær ænige swá þeáh
 feá-sceaft . . . ma
 1940 frófre ge-bóhte :
 nó þý leng leof [að]
 láð ge-teóna,
 synnum ge-swenced,
 ac hyne sâr hafað
 in mid-gripe
 nearwe be-fongen,
 1923 mund-grípe. 1939 [gu]ma. T.

balw on bendum :
 ðær á-bidan sceal
 maga máne fáh
 1950 miclan dómes,
 hú him scír-metod
 scrífan wille.
 Ðá wæs swigra secg
 sunu Ec-láfes
 on gylp-spræce,
 gúð-ge-weorca,
 siþðan æþelingas
 eorles cræfte,
 ofer heánnne hróf
 1960 hand sceáwedon,
 feóndes fingras ;
 foran æg-hwylc wæs
 steda nægla ge-hwylc
 style ge-lícost,
 hæþenes hond-sporu,
 * hilde-rinces
 egl un-heoru :
 æg-hwylc ge-cwæð,
 þ him heardra nán
 1970 hrinan wolde
 íren ær-gód,
 þ ðæs áh-lácan
 blódge beadu-folme
 on-beran wolde.

[151^b.]

* In the MS. " hilde" is faultily repeated.

XV.

- Ðá wæs háten hrepe,
 Heort innan-weard
 folmum ge-frætwod ;
 fela þára wæs
 wera and wífa
 1980 þe ꝥ wín-reced
 gest-sele gyredon ;
 gold-fág scínon
 web æfter wagum,
 wundor-síona fela
 secga ge-hwylcum
 þára þe on swylc stárað.
 wæs ꝥ beorhte bold
 tó-brocen swiðe
 eal inne-weard
 1990 íren-bendū fæst,
 heorras tó-hlidene,
 hróf ána ge-næs
 ealles an-sund,
 þe se æg-læca,
 fyren-dædum fág,
 on fleám ge-wand,
 aldres or-wéna ;
 nó ꝥ ýðe byð
 tó be-fleónne
 2000 fremme se þe wille,
 ac ge-sacan sceal
 sáwl-berendra

nýde ge-nydde,
 niþða bearna,
 grund-búendra,
 gearwe stówe
 þær his líc-homa
 leger-bedde fæst
 swefeð æfter symle.

2010 Ðá wæs sæl and mæl

þ tó healle gang [152]

Healf-denes sunu,

wolde self cyning

symbol þicgan.

Ne ge-frægn ic þá mægþ[a]

máran weorode

ymb hyra sinc-gyfan

s[ele] ge-bæran.

Bugon þá tó bence

2020 blæd-[ágen]de,

fylle ge-fægon,

fægere ge-þægon

m[eo]do-ful manig,

magas þára

swið-hicgende

on sele þam heán,

Hróð-gar and Hróþ-ulf.

[Heo]rot innan wæs

freóndū á-fylled

2030 nalles f[ácen]-stafas

Ðeód-Scyldingas

þenden fremed[on] :

- for-geaf þá Beó-wulfe
 brand Healf-denes
 segen gyldenne
 sígores tó leáne,
 hr[oden]-hilte cumbor,
 helm and byrnan
 mære má[þ]þū-sweord
 2040 manige ge-sawon
 be-foran be[orn] beran.
 Beó-wulf ge-þáh
 ful on flette;
 nó [he] þære feoh-gyfte
 for scótenum
 scami[gan] ðorfte,
 ne ge-frægn ic freónd-lícor
 feów[er] mádmás
 golde ge-gyrede
 2050 gum-manna fela,
 in ealo-bence,
 óðrum ge-sellan.
 Ym[b] þæs helmes hróf
 heáfod-beorge
 wirum be-wunden
 walan útan heold,
 þæt him fela af [152^b.]
 frecne ne meahton
 scúr-heard sceþ[þ]an,
 2060 þoñ scyld-freca
 on-gean grámum
 2057 fela-láf

[g]angan scolde.
 Héht ðá eorla hleo
 eah[ta] mearas,
 fæted hleore,
 on flet teón,
 [i]n under eoderas,
 þára ánum stód
 sadol searwum fâh,
 2070 since ge-wurpad ;
 þæt wæs hilde setl
 heáh-cyninges
 ðon sweorda ge-lác
 sunu Healf-denes
 efnan wolde ;
 [næfre on ore læg
 wíd-cúpes wíg
 ðonne walu feollon ;]
 and ðá Beó-wulfe
 2080 bēga ge-hwæþres
 eodor Ing-wina
 on-weald ge-teáh,
 wicga and wæpna ;
 hét hine wel brúcan.
 Swa man-líce
 mære þeóden,
 hord-weard hæleþa,
 heaþo-ræsas geald
 mearum and mádmum.
 2090 Swá hý næfre man lyhð
 se þe secgan wile
 sóð æfter rihte.

XVI.

- Ða gyt æg-hwylcum,
 eorla drihten,
 þára þe mid Beo-wulfe
 brim-leáde teáh,
 on þære medu-bence
 máþðum ge-sealde,
 yrfe-láfe, [153]
 2100 and þone ænne héht
 golde for-gy[l]dan
 þone ðe Grendel ær
 máne á-cwealde,
 swá he hyra má wolde
 nefne him witi[g] gód,
 wýrd for-stóde,
 and ðæs mannes mód :
 [me]tod eallum weold
 gumena cynnes
 2110 swá he nú gyt déð,
 forþan bið and-git
 æg-hwær sélest,
 ferhðes fore-þanc ;
 fela sceal g[e]-bidan
 leófes and lápes
 se þe longe her
 on ðyssū win-dagum
 worolde brúceð.
 Ðær wæs sang and swég

2096 brim-láde.

- 2120 samod æt-gædere,
 fore Healf-denes
 hilde-wisan,
 gomen-wudu gréted,
 gid oft wrecen :
 Ðoñ heal-gamen
 Hróp-gáres scóp
 æfter medo-bence
 mænan scolde,
 Finnes eafterum
 2130 Ðá hie se fár be-geat,
 hæleð Healf-dena
 Hnæf Scyldinga
 in Fres-wæle
 feallan scolde.
 Ne huru Hilde-burh
 herian þorfte
 Eótena treówe :
 un-synnum wearð
 be loren leofū
 2140 æt þā hild-plegan,
 bearnum and bróðrum ;
 hie on ge-byrd hruron
 gáre [w]unde ; [153^b.]
 þ wæs geomuru ides.
 Nalles hólinga
 [H]oces dohtor
 2129 [Be] Finnes. T. 2131 Healfdenes.
 2140 lind-plegan.

- meotod-sceafst be-mearn,
 [si]þðan morgen com,
 ðá heo under swegle
 2150 [ge]-seón meahte
 morþor-bealo maga,
 [þ]ær he ær mæste heold
 worolde wyne :
 wīg ealle for-nam
 Finnes þegnas
 nemne feáu ánum,
 þæt he ne mehte
 on þæm méðel-stede,
 wīg Hengeste
 2160 wiht ge-feohtan,
 né þa weá-láfe
 wíge for-þringan
 þeódnes ðegne ;
 ac hig him ge-þingo budon,
 þ hie him oðer flet
 eal ge-rýmdon,
 healle and heáh-setl,
 þ hie healfre ge-weald
 wið Eótena bearn
 2170 ágan móston,
 and æt feoh-gyftū
 Folc-waldan sunu,
 dogra ge-hwylce,
 Dene weorþode,

- Hengestes heáp,
 hringū wénede
 efne swá swiðe
 sinc-ge-streónum
 fættan goldes,
 2180 swá he Fresena cyn
 on beor-sele
 byldan wolde.
 Ðá hie ge-trúwedon
 on twa healfa
 fæste frioðu-wære,
 Fin Hengeste,
 elne un-flitme,
 áðu be-nemde [154]
 ꝥ he þa weá-láfe
 2190 weotena dóme
 árum heolde,
 ꝥ ðær ænig mon
 wordū né worcum
 wære né bræce,
 né þurh in-wit-searo
 æfre ge-mænden,
 ðeáh hie hira beág-gyfan
 banan folgedon
 ðeóden-leáse,
 2200 þá him swá ge-þearfod wæs :
 gyf þonne Frysna hwylc
 frecnen spræce

ðæs morþor-hetes
myndgiend wære,
þonne hit sweordes ecg
syððan scolde.

Að wæs ge-æfned,
and icge gold
á-hæfen of horde

2210 here-Scyldinga :
betst beado-rinca
wæs on bæl gearu ;
æt þæm áde wæs
ép-ge-sýne
swát-fáh syrce,
swýn eal-gylden,
eofer íren-heard ;
æþeling manig
wundum á-wyrdded,

2220 sume on wæle crungon.

Hét ðá Hilde-burh
æt Hnæfes áde
hire selfre sunu
sweoloðe be-fæstan,
bân-fatu bærnan,
and on bæl dôn,
earme on eazle ;

ides gnornode,
geomrode giddum,

2230 gúð-rinc á-stáh,
wand [tó] wolcnum
wæl-fyra mæst,

[154^b]

hlynode for hláwe,
 hafelan multon,
 ben-geato burston
 ðonne blōd æt-spranc,
 láð-bíte líces
 lig ealle for-swealg,
 gæsta gifrost,
 2240 þára ðe þær gúð for-nam :
 béga folces wæs
 hira blæd scacen.

XVII.

Ge-witon him ða wígend
 wíca neósian,
 freóndū be-feallen,
 Frys-land ge-seón,
 hámas and heá-burh ;
 Hengest ðá gyt
 wæl-fágne winter .
 2250 wunode mid Finne,
 un-hlitme,
 eard ge-munde,
 þeáh þe he meahte
 on mere drífan
 hringed-stefnan,
 holm storme weol
 won wið winde,
 winter ýpe be-leac

2251 elne.

is-ge-binde,
 2260 oþ ðæt oþer com
 gear in geardas ;
 swá nú gyt déð,
 þa ðe syngales
 séle be-witiað,
 wuldor-torhtan weder.
 Ðá wæs winter scacen,
 fæger foldan bearm,
 fundode wrecca
 gist of geardum ;
 2270 he tó gyrn-wræce
 swiðor þóhte
 þon tó sæ-láde,
 gif he torn-[ge]mót
 þurh-teón mihte,
 þ he Eóten[a] bearn
 inne ge-munde.
 Swá he ne fo[r]-wyrnde
 worold-rædenne
 þonne him Hun-láfang,
 2280 hilde-leóman,
 billa séle[st],
 on bearm dyde ;
 þæs wæron mid Eótenum
 ecge cúðe ;
 swylce ferhð-frecan
 Fin eft be-geat,
 sweord-bealo sliðen,
 æt [his] selfes hām,

[155]

- siþðan grimne grípe
 2290 Gúð-láf and Os-láf,
 æfter sæ-síðe,
 sorge mændon ;
 æt-witon weána dæl ;
 ne meahte wæfre-mód
 fór-habban in hreþre ;
 ðá wæs heal hroden
 feónða feorum,
 swilce Fin slægen
 cyning on corþre,
 2300 and seo cwen numen
 sceótend Scyldinga
 tó scypon feredon,
 eal in-ge-steald
 eorð-cyninges,
 swylce hie æt Finnes-hám
 findan meahton,
 sigla searo-gimma ;
 hie on sæ-láde
 driht-líce wíf
 2310 tó Denum feredon,
 læddon tó leódum. [155^b.]
 Leóð wæs á-sungen
 gleó-mannes gyd,
 gamen eft á-stáh,
 beorhtode benc-swég,
 byrelas sealdon

2302 scypum. T.

wīn of [w]under-fatum :
þá cwom Wealh-þeó forð
gán under gyldnum beáge.

2320 þær þa góðan
twegen sæton
suhter-ge-fæde[r]an ;
þá gyt wæs hiera
sib æt-gædere,
æg-hwylc óðrum trywe.
Swylce þær Hunferþ þyle
æt fótum sæt
freán Scyldinga ;

2330 ge-hwylc hiora
his ferhðe treówde
þ he hæfde mōd micel,
þeáh he his magum
nære ær-fæst
æt ecga ge-lácum.
Spræc þá †
ides Scyldinga :
on-fóh þissum fulle
freó-drihten mín,

2340 sinceb brytta,
þú on sælum wes
gold-wine gumena,
and tó Geátum spræc
mildum wordum
swá sceal man dón ;
beó wið Geátas glæd,
geofena ge-myndig

- neán and feorran ;
 þú nú hafast,
 2350 me man sægde,
 þæt þú ðe for sunu wolde
 here-ric habban ;
 Heorot is ge-fælsod
 beáh-sele beo[rna] ;
 brúc þenden þú móte
 manigra mé[da],
 and þinum magum læf
 folc and rice
 þonne ðú forð scyle
 2360 metod-scaft seón :
 ic mínne can
 glædne Hróþ-ulf
 ꝥ he þa g[eó]goðe wile
 árum healdan,
 gyf þú ær þoñ he,
 wine Scyldinga,
 worold of-lætest :
 wéne ic ꝥ he mid góde
 gylðan wille
 2370 uncran eaferan,
 gyf he ꝥ eal ge-mon
 hwæt wit tó willan
 and tó worð-myndum
 umbor-wesendum ær
 árna ge-fremedon.

Hwearf þá bi bence
 þær hyre byre wæron
 Hréð-ric and Hróð-mund
 and hæleþa bearn,
 2380 giógoð æt-gædere;
 þær se góda sæt
 Beó-wulf Geáta
 be þæ ge-bróðrum twæm.

XVIIJ.

Him wæs ful boren,
 and freónd-lapu
 wordum be-wægned,
 and wunden gold
 éstum ge-eáwed,
 earm-reáde twá,
 2390 hrægl and hringa[s],
 heals-beága mæst [156^b.]
 þára þe ic on foldan
 [ge]-frægen hæbbe:
 nænigne ic under sweg[le]
 sélran hýrde
 hord-mádmum hæleþa,
 syþðan Hama æt-wæg
 to Here-býrhtan[b]yrig
 Brósinga mene,
 2400 sigle and sinc-fæt;
 [s]earo-níðas fealh
 Eormen-ríce;
 ge-ceás écne ræd.

Done hring hæfde
 Hige-lác Geáta,
 nefa Swertinges,
 nyhstan síðe,
 siðþan he under segne
 sinc ealgode,
 2410 wæl-reáf wérede ;
 hyne wyrd for-nam
 syðþan he for wlenco
 weán ahsode,
 fæhðe tó Frysū ;
 he þa frætwe wæg,
 eorclan-stánas
 ofer ýða ful ;
 ríce þeóden,
 he under rande ge-cranc :
 2420 ge-hwearf þá in francna fæþm
 feorh cyninges,
 breóst ge-wædu
 and se beáh somod
 wýrsan wig-frecan
 wæl reáfeden,
 æfter gúð-sceare
 Geáta leóde
 hreá-wíc heoldon.
 Heal swége on-feng ;
 2430 Wealh-ðeó mapelode
 heó fore þæm werede spræc :
 brúc ðisses beáges,
 Beó-wulf leófa,

- hyse mid hæle,
 and þisses hrægles neót, [157]
 þeó ge-streóna,
 and g tela,
 cen þec mid cræfte
 and þyssum cnihtu[m] wes
 2440 lara líðe,
 ic þe þæs leán ge-man :
 hafa[st] þú ge-fered
 ƿ ðe feor and neáh,
 ealne wide-fer[hð]
 weras ehtigað,
 efne swá siide
 swá sæ be-bú[geð]
 wind † geard-weallas.
 Wes þenden þú lifige
 2450 æþ[eling] eádig ;
 ic þe an tela
 sinc-ge-streóna :
 beó þú suna mínū
 dædum ge-défe,
 dreám-haldende.
 Her is æg-hwylc eorl
 óprum ge-trýwe,
 módes milde,
 man-drihtne heol ;
 2460 þegnas syndon ge-þwære,

2436 þeod-g.

2437 ge-þeóh. Th.

2448 windge eard-weallas.

2459 hold.

þeód eal gearo,
 druncne dryht-guman
 dóð swá ic bidde.
 Eóde þá tó setle
 þær wæs symbla cyst,
 druncon wín weras,
 wyrd ne cúpon
 geó-sceaft grimne
 swà hit à-gangen wearð
 eorla manegū
 2470 syppðan æfen cwom,
 and him Hróp-gár ge-wát
 tó hófe sínum
 ríce tó ræste.
 Reced weardode
 un-rím eorla,
 swá hís oft ær dydon,
 benc-þelu béredon ;
 hit geond bráded wearð
 2480 beddum and bolstrum,
 beor-scealca sum,
 fús and fáge,
 flet-ræste ge-[beáh] : [137^b.]
 sæton him tó heáfdon
 hilde-randas,
 [b]ord-wudu beorhtan ;
 þær on bence wæs,
 ofer æþelinge
 ýp-ge-séne,
 2490 heaþo-steápa helm,

hringed byrne,
 þrec-wudu þrym-líc ;
 wæs [þ]eáw hyra
 ⁊ hie oft wæron
 an wīg gearwe,
 ge æt hām ge on herge,
 ge ge-hwæþer þára
 efne swylce mæla
 swylce hira man-dryht[ne]
 2500 þearf ge-sælde,
 wæs seó þeód tilu.

XVIII.

Sigon þá tó slæpe ;
 sum sære an-geald
 æfen-ræste,
 swá him ful oft ge-lamp
 siþðan gold-sele
 Grendel farode,
 un-riht æfnede
 oþ ⁊ ende be-cwom,
 2510 swylt æfter synnum :
 ⁊ ge-sýne wearþ,
 wíd-cúp werum,
 ⁊te wrecend þá gyt
 lifde æfter láþū,
 lange þrage
 æfter gúð-ceare ;
 Grendles módor
 ides ag-lác wíf

yrmþe ge-munde,
 2520 se þe wæter-egesan
 wunian scolde,
 cealde streámas
 siþðan camp wearð
 to ecg-banan
 ángan bréþer,
 fæderen mæge :
 he þá fág ge-wát
 morþre ge-mearcod,
 [m]an-dreám fleón ; [158]
 2530 westen warode;
 þ[anon wóc] fela
 geó-sceaft gásta,
 wæs þára Grend[el] sum
 heoro-wearh hete-lic,
 se æt Heorote fand
 wæccendne wer
 wíges bídan,
 þær him [se] ag-láca
 æt græpe wearð ;
 2540 hwæþre he ge-munde
 mægenes strenge,
 gim-fæste gife
 ðe him god sealde,
 and him to an-waldan
 áre ge-lyfde,
 frófre and fultum,

2523 Cain á-wearð, vid. pp. 8, 9.

ƿý he þone feond ofer-cwom,
 ge-hnægde helle-gást;
 þá he heán ge-wát,
 2550 dreáme be-dæled,
 deáþ-wíc [ge]-seón,
 man-cynnes feond;
 and his módor þá gyt
 gifre and galg-mód
 ge-gán wolde
 sorh-fulne sið,
 sunu þeód-wrecan.
 Com þá to Heorote
 ƿær Hring-Dene
 2560 geond ƿ sæld swæfun.
 Ðá ƿær sóna wearð
 ed-hwyrft eorlum,
 siþðan inne fealh
 Grendles módor;
 wæs se grýre læssa
 efne swá micle
 swá bið mægþa cræft,
 wíg-grýre wífes,
 be wæpned-men,
 2570 þon heoru-bunden
 hamere ge-þuren,
 sweord swáte fáh,
 swín ofer helme,
 ecgum

[158^b.]

2574 [þyhtig]. T.

and-weard scireð.
 Ðá wæs on healle
 heard ecg togen,
 sweord ofer setlum,
 síd-rand manig
 2580 hafen handa fæst,
 helm ne ge-munde,
 byrnan síde,
 þá hine se bróga an-geat.
 Heó wæs on ófste,
 wolde út þanon
 feore beorgan,
 þá heó on-funden wæs;
 hraðe heó æþelinga
 áne hæfde
 2590 fæste be-fangen,
 þá heó tó fenne gang,
 se wæs Hróþ-gære
 hæleþa leófost
 on ge-síðes háð
 be sáem tweonū,
 ríce rand-wiga
 þone ðe heó on ræste á-breat,
 bláð-fæstne beorn;
 næs Beó-wulf ðær,
 2600 ac wæs óþer in
 ár ge-teohhod
 æfter mápðum-gife
 mærum Geáte.
 Hreám wearð on Heorote.

- heó under heolfre ge-nam
 cúpe folme ;
 cearu wæs ge-niwod
 ge-worden in wícun,
 ne wæs þ ge-wrixle til,
 2610 þ hie on bá healfa
 bicgan scoldon
 freónda feorū.
 Ðá wæs fród cyning,
 hâr hilde-rinc,
 on hreón móde, [159]
 syðþan he aldor-ðegn
 un-lyfi[gendne],
 þone deórestan
 deádne wisse.
 2620 Hra[pe wæs] tó búre
 Beó-wulf fetod,
 sigor-eádig secg
 samod ær-dæge ;
 eóde eorla sum,
 æpele cempa
 self mid ge-síðum,
 þær se snottra bād
 hwæpre him alf-walda
 æfre wille
 2630 æfter weá-spelle
 wyrpe ge-fremman.
 Gáng ðá æfter flóre

fyrð-wyrðe man
 mid his hand-scale,
 heal-wudu dynede,
 þ he þone wisan
 wordum hnæg[de]
 freán Ing-wina ;
 frægn gif him wære
 2640 æfter neód-laðu
 niht ge-tæse.

XX.

Hróð-gár mapelode
 helm Scyldinga :
 ne frin þú æfter sálu,
 sorh is ge-niwod
 Denigea leódum,
 deád is Æsc-here
 Yrmen-láfes
 yldra bróþor,
 2650 mín rûn-wita,
 and mín ræd-bora,
 eaxl-ge-stealla
 ðonne we on or-lege
 hafelan`wéredon,
 þon hniton feþan
 eoferas cnysedan ;
 [á] scolde eorl
 wesán ær-god

[159^b.]

2656 cnysedon.

2657 [swylc]. T.

- swylc Æsc-here [wæs].
 Wearð him on Heorote
 2660 tó hand-banan
 wæl-gæst wæfre ;
 ic ne wāt hwæper
 átol æsc-wlanc
 eft-síðas teáh,
 fylle ge-frægnod ;
 heó þa fáhðe wræc
 þe þú gystran niht
 Grendel cwealdest,
 þurh hæstne háð
 2670 heardū clammum ;
 for-þan he tó lange
 leóde míne
 wanode and wyrde ;
 he æt wíge ge-crang
 ealdres scyldig,
 and nú óper cwom
 mihtig mán-scaða,
 wolde hyre mæg wrecan
 ge-feor hafað
 2680 fáhðe ge-stæled :
 þæs þe þincean mæg
 þegne monegum
 se þe æfter sinc-gyfa
 on sefan greóteþ,
 hreper bealo-hearde ;

2683 gyfan.

nú seó hand lig[eð]
 se þe eow wel hwylcra
 wilna dóhte.

Ic þ̅ lond-búend
 2690 leóde míne,
 sele-rædende
 secgan hyrde,
 þ̅ hie ge-sawon
 swylce twegen
 micle mearc-stapan
 móras healdan,
 ellor-gæstas,
 ðára óðer wæs,
 þæs þe hie ge-wís-lícost
 2700 ge-witan meahton,
 idese on-lícnaes,
 óðer earm-sceapen
 on weres wæstmum
 wræc-lastas træd, [160]
 næfne he wæs mára þon
 ænig[. . .] óðer
 þone on gear-dagū
 Grendel nem[don]
 fold-búende :
 2710 nó hie fæder cunnon
 hwæ[þer] him ænig wæs
 ær á-cenned,
 dyrnra gæsta ;

2701 on-lícnes.

2706 [man]. T.

hīe dygel lond .
 warigeað wulf-hleóðu,
 wind[ige] næssas,
 frecne fen-ge-lád,
 ðær firgen-streám
 under næssa ge-nipu
 2720 niþer ge-witeð,
 flód under foldan ;
 nis þ feor heonon
 mil ge-mearces
 þ se mere standeð,
 ofer þæm hongiað
 hrinde-bearwas ;
 wudu wurtū fæst
 wæter ofer-helmað :
 þær mæg nihta ge-hwæm
 2730 níð-wundor seón
 fýr on flóde ;
 nó þæs fród leofað
 gumena bearna
 þ þone grund wite ;
 þeah þe háð-stapa
 hundū ge-swenced
 heorot hornū trum,
 holt-wudu séce
 feorran ge-flymed,
 2740 ær he feorh seleð
 aldor on ofre,
 ær he in wille :

* hafelan
 nis þ heoru-stów ;
 þonon ýð-ge-blond
 up-á-stígeð
 won tó wolcnum,
 þon wind styreð
 láð ge-widru,
 2750 oð þ lyft drysmaþ,
 roderas reótað.
 Nú is se ræd ge-lang
 eft æt [ðe] ánū ;
 eard git ne const,
 frecne stówe,
 [þær] þú findan miht
 fela-sýnnigne secg :
 [séc] gif þú dyrre,
 ic þe þa fæhðe
 2760 feo leánige,
 eald-ge-streónū,
 swá ic ær dyde,
 wundum golde,
 gyf þú on weg cymest.

XXI.

Beó-wulf mapelode
 bearn Ecg-þeo-[w]es :

* ? Nis þ hafelan stede. There is no lacuna in the MS., but the sense and metre are imperfect as it stands.

2760 wunden. T.

ne sorga snotor guma,
 sélre bið æg-hwæm
 ꝥ he his freónd wrece
 2770 þonne he fela murne :
 úre æg-hwylc sceal
 ende ge-bídan
 worolde lífes,
 wyrce se þe móte
 dómes ær deáþe ;
 ꝥ bið driht-guman
 un-lífgendum
 æfter sélest :
 â-ris ríces weard,
 2780 uton hraþe feran
 Grendles magan
 gan sceáwigan.*
 Ic hit þe ge-háte,
 no he on helm losað,
 né on foldan fæþm,
 né on fyr-gen-holt,
 né on gyfenes grund,
 gâ þær he wille.
 Ðys dogor ðú
 2790 ge-þyld hafa
 weána ge-hwylces
 swá ic þe wéne tó.
 A-hleóp þá se gomela,

* Over the *n* in gan, in a hand apparently as old as the rest, stands *g*.

2764 holm. T.

Gode þancode
 mihtigan drihtne
 þæs se man ge-s[præc].
 Ðá wæs Hróð-gære
 hors ge-[bæted],
 wicg wunden-feax.

- 2800 Wisa fengel
 geato[lic] gende;
 gum-feþa stóp
 lind-hæbbendra,
 last[as] wæron
 æfter wald-swapū
 wide ge-sýne;
 gang ofer grundas
 gegnū fór;
 ofer myrcan mór
 2810 mago-þegna bær
 þone sélestan
 sawol-leásne
 þára þe mid Hróð-gære
 hām eahtode.
 Ofer-eóde þá
 æþelinga bearn
 steáp stán-hliðo,
 stíge nearwe,
 enge án-paðas,
 2820 un-cúð ge-lád,
 neowle næssas,
 nicor-húsa fela.
 He feara sum

- be-foran gengde,
 wísra monna
 wong sceáwian,
 oþ þ he fáringa
 fyr-gen-beámas
 ofer hárne stán
 2830 hleónian funde,
 wyn-leásne wudu,
 wæter under stód
 dreórig and ge-dréfed,
 Denum eallum wæs,
 winum Scyldinga,
 weorce on móde
 tó ge-þolianne,
 ðegne monegu,
 ón-cýð eorla ge-hwæm,
 2840 syðþan Æsc-heres
 on þā holm-clife
 hafelan métton.
 Flód blóde weol,
 folc tó-sægon,
 [hátan] heolfre : [161^b.]
 horn stundum song
 fús-[líc grýre]-leóð ;
 feþa eal ge-scæt ;
 ge-sawon ðá æfter [w]ætere
 2850 wyrm-cynnes fela,
 sel-líce sá-dracan
 sund cunnian,
 swylce on næs-hleóðum

nicras licgean,
 ȝá on undern-mǣl
 oft be-witigað
 sorh-fulne síð
 on segl-ráde,
 wyrmas and wildeór ;
 2860 hie on-weg hruron
 bitere and ge-bolgne,
 bearhtm on-geaton,
 gúð-horn galan ;
 sumne Geáta leód
 of flán-bogan
 feores ge-twáƿde,
 ýð-ge-winnes,
 ȝ him on aldre stód
 here-stræl hearda ;
 2870 he on holme wæs
 sundes ȝe sænra
 ȝe hyne swylt for-nam.
 Hraƿe wearð on ýðum
 mid eofer-spreótum.
 heoro-hóc yhtum,
 hearde ge-nearwod,
 níða ge-næged,
 and on nǣs togen,
 wundorlíc wæg-bora ;
 2880 weras sceáwedon
 grýre-lícne gist.

Gyrede hine Beó-wulf
 eorl ge-wædum,
 nalles for ealdre mearn :
 scolde here-byrne
 hondum ge-broden,
 síd and searo-fáh,
 sund cunnian,
 seo ðe bân-cofan
 2890 beorgan cúpe,
 ⁊ him hilde-gráp
 hreþre ne mihte,
 eorres in-wit-feng
 aldre ge-sceþðan :
 ac se hwíta helm
 hafelan wérede,
 se þe mere-grundas
 men[gan] scolde,
 sécan sund-ge-bland,
 2900 since ge-weorðad ;
 be-fongen freá-wrásnum,
 swa hîne fyrrn-dagum
 worhte wæpna smið,
 wundrum teóde,
 be-sette swín-lícum,
 ⁊ hine syððan nó
 brond né beado-mecas
 bítan ne meahton :
 næs þæt þonne mætost
 2910 mægen-fultuma
 ⁊ him on ðearfe láh

[f. 162]

ȝyle Hróð-gáres ;
 wæs þam hæft-mece
 Hrunting nama,
 ȝ wæs anforan
 eald-ge-streona ;
 ecg wæs íren
 áter-tánum fáh,
 á-hyrded heaþo-swáte,
 2920 næfre hit æt hilde ne swác
 manna ængum
 þára þe hit mid mundum bewand,
 se ȝe grýre-síðas
 ge-gán dorste,
 folc-stede fara :
 næs ȝ forma síð
 ȝ hit ellen-weorc
 æfnan scolde.
 Huru ne ge-munde
 2930 mago Ecg-lafes,
 eafordes cræftig,
 ȝ he ær ge-spræc
 wíne druncen,
 þá he þæs wæpnes on-láh
 sélran sweord-frecan :
 selfa ne dorste
 under ýða ge-win
 aldre ge-néþan,
 driht-scype dreógan,

2925 faran.

2940 þær he dóme for-leás
 ellen-[weor]ðum ; [t. 162^b.]
 ne wæs þæm óðrum swá
 syðþan he hine tó gúðe
 ge-gyred hæfde.

XXIJ.

Beó-wulf maðelode
 bearn Ecg-þeowes :
 ge-þenc nú se mæra
 maga Healf-denes,
 snottra fengel,
 2950 nú ic eóm síðes fús,
 gold-wine gumena,
 hwæt wit geó spræcon ;
 gif ic æt þearfe
 þínre scolde
 aldre linnan,
 þ þú me á wære
 forð-ge-wítenum
 on fæder stæle ;
 wæs þú mund-bora
 2960 mínum mago-þegnum,
 hond-ge-sellum,
 gif mec hild nime :
 swylce þú ða mádmas
 þe þú me sealdest,
 Hróð-gár leófa,
 Hige-láce on-send :
 mæg þonne on þæm golde on-gitan

Geáta dryhten,
 ge-seón sunu Hrædles
 2970 þoñ he on ƿ sinc stárað,
 ƿ ic gū-cystum
 góðne funde
 beága bryttan;
 breác þoñ móste:
 and þu Hun-ferð læt
 ealde-láfe,
 wræt-lic wæg-sweord,
 wíð-cúðne man,
 heard ecg habban;
 2980 ic me mid Hruntinge
 dóm ge-wyrce,
 oþðe mec deað nimeð. [t. 163]
 Æfter þæm [wordum]
 Weder-Geáta leód
 éfste mid elne,
 nalas and-sware
 bíðan wolde;
 brim-wylm on-feng
 hilde-rince.
 2990 Ðá wæs hwíl dæges
 ær he þone grund-wong
 on-gytan méhte.
 Sona ƿ on-funde
 se ða flóða be-gong
 heoro-gifre be-heold
 hund missera,
 grim and grædig,

- ƿ þær gumena sum
 æl-wihta eard
 3000 ufan cunno[de] :
 gráp þá tó-geanes,
 gúð-rinc ge-feng
 át[olan] clommum ;
 no þý ær in ge-scód
 halan líce,
 hring útan ymb-beárh,
 ƿ heo þone fyrð-hom
 ðurh-fón ne mihte,
 locene leód-syrca
 3010 lápan fingrum ;
 bæc þá seó brim-wyl,
 þá heó tó botme com,
 hringa þengel
 tó hófe sínum,
 swá he ne mihte,
 nó he þæm módig wæs,
 wæpna ge-wealdan ;
 ac hine wundra þæs fela
 swecte on sunde,
 3020 sæ-deór monig
 hilde-tuxum
 here-syrca bræc,
 ehton æg-læcan ;
 ðá se eorl on-geat
 ƿ he níð-sele

- nāt hwylcum wæs,
 þær him nænig wæter
 wihte ne sceþede,
 né him for hróf-sele
 3030 hrínan ne méhte
 fær-grípe flódes,
 [fýr-leó]ht ge-seah, [163^b.]
 blácne leóman.
 beorhte [scínan] :
 on-geat þá se góða
 grund-wyrgegne,
 mere-wíf mihtig
 mægen-ræs for-geaf
 hilde bille,
 3040 hord-swenge ne of-teáh
 þ hire on hafelan
 hring-mæl á-gól
 grædig gúð-leóð :
 [þ]á se gist on-fand
 þ se beado-leóma
 bítan nolde,
 aldre sceþðan,
 ac seó ecg ge-swác
 [þ]eódne æt þearfe,
 3050 [ðolode ær fela
 hond-[ge]-móta,
 helm oft ge-scær
 fæges fyrð-[hr]ægl,
 ðá wæs forma sið
 deórum mādme

- þ his dôm á-læg]
 eft wæs an-ræd,
 nalas elnes [l]æt;
 mǣrða ge-myndig,
 3060 mæg Hy-láces
 wearp ða wundel-mæl,
 wrættum ge-bunden,
 yrre oretta,
 þ hit on eorðan læg
 stíð and styl-ecg,
 strenge ge-trúwode,
 mund-grípe mægenes,
 swá sceal man dón
 þon he æt gúðe
 3070 ge-gán þenceð
 long-sumne lóf,
 ná ymb his líf cearað.
 Ge-feng ðá be eaxle,
 nalas for fæhðe mearn,
 gúð-Geáta leód
 Grendles módor;
 brægd þa beadwe-heard
 þá he ge-bolgen wæs
 feorh-ge-niðlan
 3080 þ heó on flet ge-beáh;
 heo him eft hraþe
 hand-leán for-geald

3060 Hige-láces.

3061 wunden.

3063 stillicg, or stillig. T.

grimman grápum, [l. 16+]
 and him tó-geanes feng ;
 ofer-wearp þá wérig-mód
 wígena strengest,
 feþe cempa,
 ꝥ he on fylle wearð ;
 of-sæt þá þone sele-gyst
 3090 and hyre seaxe ge-teáh,
 brád brún ecg,
 wolde hire bearn wrecan,
 ángan eaferan ;
 him on eaxe læg
 breóst-net broden,
 ꝥ ge-beárh feore
 wið ord and wið ecge,
 in-gang for-stóde :
 hæfde ðá for-síðod
 3100 sunu Ecg-þeowes
 und[er] gynne-grund,
 Geáta cempa,
 nemne him heaðo-byrne
 helpe ge-fremede,
 here-net hearde,
 and hálíg Gód
 ge-weold wíg-sígor,
 wítig drihten,
 rodera rædend,
 3110 hit on ryht ge-sced

yðe-líce ;
syððan he eft á-stód.

XXIIJ.

Ge-seah ðá on searwum
 síge-eádig bil,
 eald sweord eótenisc,
 ecgum þyhtig,
 wigena weorð-mynd,
 þ wæpna cyst,
 [buton hit wæs mære ðonne
 3120 ænig mon óðer
 tó beadu-láce
 æt-beran meahte,]
 gôd and geato-líc,
 giganta ge-weorc :
 he ge-feng þa fetel-hilt,
 freca Scyldinga,
 hreoh and heoro-grim
 hring-mæl ge-brægd,
 aldres or-wéna
 3130 yrringa [s]lôh, [l. 164^b.]
 þ hire wið halse
 heard grápode ;
 bán-hringas bræc,
 bil eal þurh-wód
 fægne flæsc-homan ;
 heó on flet ge-crong :

sweord wæs swátig,
 secg weorce ge-féh,
 lixte se leóma,
 3140 leóht inne stód,
 efne swá of hefene
 hádre scíneð
 rodores candel,
 he æfter recede wlát :
 Hwearf þá be wealle,
 wæpen hafena[de]
 heard be hiltum,
 Hige-láces ðegn,
 yrre [and] un-ræd ;
 3150 næs seó ecg fracod
 hilde-rince,
 ac he hraþe wolde
 Grendle for-gyldan
 gúð-ræsa fela
 ðára þe he ge-worhte
 tó West-denum
 oftor micle
 ðonne on ænne síð,
 þon he Hróð-gáres
 3160 heorð-ge-neátas
 slóh on sweofote,
 slápende fræt
 folces Denigea
 fýf-tyne men,

- and óðer swyle
 út of-ferede
 láð-licu lác ;
 he him þæs leán for-geald,
 reþe cempa
 3170 tó ðæs þe he on ræste ge-seah
 gúð-wérigne
 Grendel licgan,
 aldor-leásne,
 swá him ær ge-scód
 hild æt Heorote ;
 hrá wíde sprong,
 syþðan he æfter deáðe
 drepe þrowade,
 heoro-sweng heardne,
 3180 and hine þa heafde be-cearf
 Sona þ ge-sawon
 snottre ceorlas
 þa ðe mid Hróð-gáre
 on holm w[liton],
 þ wæs ýð-geblond
 eal ge-menged,
 brim blóde fáh :
 blonden-feaxe
 gomele ymb gódne
 3190 on-geador spræcon,
 þ hig þæs æðelinges
 eft ne wéndon
 þ he síge-hreþig
 sécean come

- mærne þeóden ;
 þá þæs monige ge-wearð
 ⁊ hine seó brim-wylf
 á-breóten hæ[f]de :
 Ðá com nón dæg
 3200 næs of-geafon
 hwáte Scyldingas ;
 ge-wát him hám þonon
 gold-[wíne] gumena
 gistas sécan,
 módes seóce,
 and o[n] mere stáredon
 wiston and ne wéndon ⁊ híc
 heora wine-drihten
 selfne ge-sawon.
 3210 Ðá ⁊ sweord on-gan
 æfter heaðo-swáte,
 hilde-gicelum,
 wíg-bil wanian ;
 ⁊ wæs wundra sum,
 ⁊ hit eal ge-mealt
 ise ge-lícost,
 Ðoñ forstes bend
 fæder on-læteð,
 on-winðeð wá[g]-rápas,
 3220 se [þe] ge-weald hafað
 sála and mæla,
 ⁊ is sóð metod.
 Ne nom he in þám wícū,
 Weder-Geáta leód,

máðm-ahta má,
 þéh he þær monige ge-seah,
 buton þone hafelan
 and þa hilt somod,
 since fáge,

3230 sweord ær ge-mealt,
 for-barn broden-mæl,
 wæs þ blód [t]ó þæs hát
 ættren ellor-gæst
 se þær inne swealt.
 Sona wæs on sunde
 se þe ær æt sæcce ge-bád
 wíg-hryre wráþra,
 wæter úp-þurh-deáf,-
 wæron yð-geblond

3240 eal ge-fælsod,
 eácne eardas,
 þá se ellor-gæst
 of-let líf-dagas
 and þas lænan ge-sceaft.
 Com þá tó lande
 líd-manna helm
 swíð-mód swymman,
 sæ-láce ge-feah,
 mægen-[by]rþenne

3250 þára þe he him mid hæfde.
 Eódon him þá tó geánes,
 Gode þancodon
 ðryð-líc ðegna heáp,
 þeódnes ge-fegon

þæs þe hí hyne ge-sundne
 ge-seón móston :
 Ðá wæs of þæm hróran
 helm and byrne
 lungre á-lýsed,
 3260 lagu drúsade,
 wæter under wolcnum,
 wæl-dreóre fág.
 Ferdon forð Ðonon
 fepe-lastum
 ferhþum fægne
 fold-weg mæton
 cúpe stráte,
 cyning-balde men,
 from þæm holm-clife
 hafelan bæron
 3270 earfoð-líce,
 heora æg-hwæprū
 fela módigra :
 feower scoldon
 on þæm wæl-stenge
 weorcum ge-ferian
 to þæm gold-sele
 Grendles heáfod ;
 oþ Ðæt semninga
 to sele comon
 3280 frome fyrd-hwáte,
 feower-tyne
 Geáta gongan
 gu[m]-drihten mid ;

[f. 166]

módig on ge-monge
 meod[o]-wongas træd.
 Ðá com in-gán
 ealdor ðegna,
 dæd-céne mon
 dóme ge-wurþ[ad],
 3290 hæle hilde-deór,
 Hróð-gár grétan :
 þá wæs be feaxe
 on flet boren
 Grendles heáfod,
 þær guman druncon,
 eges-líc f[or] eorlum,
 and þære idese mid
 wlite seón wr[æt]lic
 weras on-sawon.

XXIII.

3300 Beó-wulf mapelode
 bearn Ecg-þeowe[s] :
 hwæt, we þe þas sæ-lác,
 sunu Healf-denes,
 leód Scyldinga,
 lustū brohton
 tíres tó tácne,
 þe þú her tó-locast.
 Ic þ un-sófte
 ealdre ge-dígde
 3310 wígge under wætere,
 weorc ge-népde

earfoð-líce ;
 æt rihte wæs
 gúð ge-twæfed
 nymðe mec God scylde.
 Ne meahte ic æt hilde
 mid Hruntinge
 wiht ge-wyrcean,
 þeah ꝥ wæpen dúge,
 3320 ac me ge-úðe
 ylða waldend
 ꝥ ic on wage ge-seah
 wlítig [han]gian [f. 166^b.]
 eald sweord eácen,
 oftost wísode
 wénigea-leásum
 ꝥ ic ðý wæpne ge-bræd.
 [O]f-slów þá æt þære sæcce,
 þá me sál á-geald,
 3330 húses hyrdas ;
 þá ꝥ hilde-bil
 for-[barn] brogden-mæl,
 swá ꝥ blód ge-sprang
 [h]átost heaþo-swáta,
 ic ꝥ hilt þanon
 feóndum æt-ferede ;
 fyren-dáða wræc,
 deað-cwealm Denigea,
 swá hit ge-défe wæs.

3338 of-slóh.

- 3340 Ic hit þē þon ge-háte
 ƿ þú on Heorote móst
 [s]orh-leás swefan
 mid þínra secga ge-dryht,
 and þegna ge-hwylc[um]
 þínra leóda,
 duguðe and iógoðe,
 ƿ þú him on-drædan ne þearft
 on þá healfe,
 þeóden Scyldinga,
 3350 aldor-bealu eorlum,
 swá þú ær dydest.
 Ðá wæs gylden hilt
 gamelum rince,
 hárum hild-fruman,
 on hand gyfen,
 enta ær-geweorc;
 hit on æht ge-hwearf
 æfter deófla hryre,
 Denigea freán,
 3360 wundor-smiþa ge-weorc,
 and þá þas worold of-geaf
 grom-heort guma,
 godes and-saca,
 morðres scyldig,
 and his módor eác,
 on ge-weald ge-hwearf
 worold-cyninga
 þám sælestan
 be sêm tweónū,

[r. 167]

- 3370 ðára ðe on Sceden-igge
 [sceat]tas dælde.
 Hróð-gár maðelode,
 hilt sceáwode
 ealde láfe,
 on þæm wæs ðr-wri[ten]
 fyrn ge-winnes,
 syððan flód of-s[lóh],
 gifen geótende,
 giganta cyn ;
 3380 frecne [ge]-ferdon,
 þ wæs fremde þeód
 écean driht[ne],
 him þæs ende-leán
 þurh wæteres wylm
 waldend sealde :
 swá wæs on þæm scen[ne]
 scíran goldes
 þurh rún-stafas
 rihte [ge]-mearcod,
 3390 ge-seted and ge-sæd,
 hwám þ swe[ord] ge-worht,
 írenna cyst,
 árest wære,
 wr[eopen]-hylt and wýrm-fáh.
 Ðá se wísa spræc
 su[nu] Healf-denes,
 swigedon ealle :
 þ lá mæg secgan
 se þe sóð and riht

- 3400 fremed on folce,
 feor eal ge-mon
 eald .& wear[d],
 þ̅ ̅des eorl wære
 ge-boren betera.
 Blæd [is] á-ræred
 geond wíd-wegas,
 wine mín Beó-[wulf],
 þín ofer þeóda ge-hwylce.
 Eal þú hit ge-þyldum healdest
 3410 mægen mid módes snyttrum ;
 ic þe sceal míne ge-læstan
 freoðe swá wit furðum spræcon ;
 ðú scealt tó frófre weorþan,
 eal-lang twidig,
 leódū þínū,
 [hæl]eðum to helpe : [107^b.]
 ne wearð Here-mód [swá]
 eaferum Ecg-welan
 ár Scyldingum ;
 3420 [ne] ge-weox he him tó willan
 ac to wæl-feal[le],
 and to deað-cwalum,
 Deniga leódū ;
 breát [bol]gen-mód
 beód-ge-neátas,
 eaxl-ge-[ste]allan,
 oþ̅ þ̅ he ána hwearf,
 mære þe[ód]en,
 mon-dreámū from :

- 3430 ðeáh þe hine [mi]htig God
 mægenes wynnū,
 eafeðum [st]épte
 ofer ealle men,
 forð ge-freme[d]e,
 hwæþere him on ferhðe greów
 breóst-[h]ord blód-reów,
 nallas beágas geaf
 Denum æfter dóme;
 dreám-leás ge-bâd
 3440 þ he þæs ge-winnes
 weorc þrówade,
 leód-bealo long-sum;
 þú þe lær be þon,
 gū-cyste on-git:
 ic þis gid be þe
 á-wræc wintrum fród,
 wundor is tó secganne
 hú mihtig God
 manna cynne
 3450 þurh sídne sefan
 snyttru bryttað,
 eard and eorl-scipe,
 heáh ealra ge-weald;
 hwílū he on lufan
 læteð hworfan
 monnes mód-ge-þonc
 mæran cynnes,
 seleð him on éple
 eorþan wyne

- 3460 tó healdanne,
 hleó-burh wera,
 ge-déð him swá ge-wealdene
 worolde [dæ]l[as]
 ꝥ he his selfa ne mæg
 his un-snyttrum
 ende ge-þencean ;
 wunað he on wiste,
 ne hine wiht dweleð
 ád[l] né ylðo,
 3470 né him in-wit-sorh
 on sefa[n] sweorceð,
 né ge-sacu ó-hwær
 ecg-he[te] eóweþ,
 ac him eal worold
 wendeð on w[il]lan ;
 he ꝥ wyrse ne con.

XXV.

- Oð ꝥ him on innan
 ofer-hygda dæl
 weax[eð] and wríðaþ,
 3480 þoñ se weard swefeð,
 sáwele h[yrde] ;
 bið se slæp tó fæst
 bisgum ge-bunde[n],
 bona swíðe neáh
 se þe of flán-bogan
 fyrenum sceóteð ;
 þoñ bið on hreðre

under helm drepē
 biteran stræle,
 3490 him be-beorgan ne con
 wom wundor-be-bodum
 wergan gástes ;
 þinceð him tó lytel
 ꝥ he tó lange heold,
 gytsað grom-hydig,
 nallas on gylp seleð
 fædde beágas,
 and he þa forð-ge-sceaft
 for-gyteð and for-gýmeð
 3500 þæs þe him ær God sealde,
 wuldres [wal]dend, [168^b]
 weorð-mynda dæl.
 Hit on ende-stæf
 oft ge-limpeð
 ꝥ se líc-homa
 læne ge-dreóseð,
 fæge ge-fealleð,
 fêhð oþer. . . . ,
 se þe un-murnlice
 3510 mādmas dæleþ,
 [eor]les ær-ge-streón,
 egesan ne gýmeð.
 [Be]-beorh þe þone bealo-níð,
 Beó-wulf leófa,
 secg betsta,

3508 [tó]. T.

3518 secga. T.

- and þe ƿ sélre ge-ceós,
 éce rædas ;
 [óf]er-hyda ne gým
 mære cempa ;
 3520 nú is þines [m]ægnes blæd
 áne hwíle,
 eft sona bið
 ƿ [þ]ec ádl, oððe ecg,
 eafoðes ge-twáfeð,
 oððe [fý]res feng,
 oððe flódes wylm,
 oððe grípe [m]eces,
 oððe gáres fliht,
 oððe atol yldo,
 3530 [o]ððe eágena bearhtm,
 for-siteð and for-swor[c]eð :
 semninga bið
 ƿ þec, dryht-guma,
 deað [o]fer-swýðeð.
 Swá ic Hring-Dena
 hund missera
 weold under wolcnum,
 and híg wígge be-leác
 manegum mægþa
 3540 geond þisne middan-geard,
 æscū and ecgum ;
 ƿ ic me ánigne
 under swegles be-gong
 ge-sacan ne tealde :
 hwæt, me þæs on éþle

- ed-wendan cwom
 gyrn æfter gomene,
 seopðan Grendel wearð,
 eald-ge-winna,
 3550 in-genga mín :
 ic þære sócne [f. 169]
 singales wæg
 móð-cear[e] micle.
 þæs síg metode þanc,
 écean [driht]ne,
 þæs þe ic on aldre ge-bád
 þ ic on þone hafelan
 heoro-dreórigne,
 ofer eald [ge]-win,
 3560 eágum stáriga.
 Gá nú tó setle,
 symbel-wynne dreóh,
 wíg-ge-weorþað :
 unc [sceal] worn fela
 máþma ge-mænra
 siþðan [mor]gen bið.
 Geát wæs glæd-mód
 geong sona [tó]
 setles neósan,
 3570 swá se snotttra héht.
 Ð[á wæs] eft swá ær
 ellen-rófum,
 flet-sittendum,
 fægere ge-reorded
 niówan stefne.

- Ni[ht]-helm ge-swearc
 deorc ofer dryht-gum[an] ;
 duguð eal á-rás ;
 wolde blonden-feax
 3580 bed[d]es neósan,
 gamela Scylding ;
 Geát unig-metes wel
 rófne rand-wígan
 restan lys[te] ;
 sona him sele-þegn
 síðes werǵū,
 feorran-cundum
 forð wísade,
 se for and-rysnum
 3590 ealle be-weotene
 þegnes þearfe,
 swylce þý dogore
 heaþo-líðende
 habban scoldon.
 Reste hine þa rúm-heort,
 reced hlinade
 geáp and gold-fáh ;
 gæst inne swæf
 oþ þ hræ[fn] bláca
 3600 heofones wynne
 blíð-heort bódode ;
 [.] beorht scacan. [169^b.]
 Scapan on-etton,

3596 hlifade. T.

3601 Folium de-est. T.

[wæron] æþelingas
 eft tó leódum
 fúse tó farenne ;
 wolde feor þanon
 cuma col[len]-ferhð
 ceóles neósan.

- 3610 Héht þá se hearda
 [H]runting beran
 sunu Ecg-láfes,
 héht sweord niman,
 leóf-lic íren ;
 sægde him [þ]æs leánes þanc,
 cwæð he þone gúð-wine
 [gód]ne tealde.
 wíg-cræftigne ;
 nales [wor]dum lóg
 3620 meces ecge :
 þ wæs módig secg.
 [Ð]á síð-frome,
 searwū gearwe
 wígend wæron,
 [e]óde weorð Denum
 æþeling to yppan,
 [þær] se óþer wæs,
 helle hilde-deór
 Hróð-gár grétte.

XXVI.

- 3630 [B]eó-wulf mapelode
 bearn Ecg-þeówes :

nú [w]e sæ-líðend
 secgan wyllað,
 feorran cumene,
 ꝥ we fundiaþ
 Hige-lác sécan,
 wæron her tela
 willū be-wenede,
 þú us wel dóhtest.

3640 Gif ic þonne on eorþan
 ó-wihte mæg
 þínre mód-lufan
 máran tilian,
 gumena dryhten,
 ðonne ic gyt dyde,
 gúð-ge-weorca,
 ic beó gearo sona,
 gif ic ꝥ ge-fricge
 ofer flóða be-gang

[170]

3650 ꝥ þec ymb-sittend
 egesan þywað,
 [swá þec hetende
 hwílum dydon.]
 Ic þe þusenda
 þegna bri[n]ge,
 hæleþa to helpe :
 ic on Hige-láce wat,
 Geáta dryhten,
 þeáh þe he geóng sý

3658 þenede. T.

K

3660 foloes hyrde,
 þ he mec fremman wile
 weordum and worcum
 þ ic þe wel her[ige],
 and þe tó geóce
 gár-holt bere,
 mægenes fultum
 þær þe bið manna þearf;
 g[if] him þonne Hreð-rinc
 tó hófum Geáta

3670 ge-þinged þeódnes bearn,
 he mæg þær fela
 freónda findan;
 feor-cýþðe beóð
 sélran ge-sóhte
 þæm þe him selfa deáh.
 Hróð-gár mapelode
 him on and-sware:
 þe þa word-cwydas
 wigtig dryhten
 3680 on sefan sende;
 ne hýrde ic snotorlicor,
 on swá geóngum feore,
 guman þingian.
 Ðú eart mægenes strang
 and on móde fród,
 wís word-cwida;
 wén ic tálige

3670 ge-þingað.

3679 wittig. T.

gif þ̅ ge-gangeð
 þ̅ þe gár nymeð,
 3690 hild heoru-grimme,
 Hreþles eaferan,
 ádl oþðe íren,
 ealdor ðínne,
 folces hyrde,
 and þú þín feorh hafast,
 þ̅ þe [S]æ-Geátas
 sélran næbben
 tó ge-ceósen[ne]
 cyning ænigne,
 3700 hord-weard hæleþa,
 [g]if þú healdan wylt
 maga ríce.
 Me þín mód-sefa
 lícað leng sw wel
 leófa Beó-[w]ulf:
 hafast þú ge-fered
 þ̅ þám folcum [s]ceal,
 Geáta leódum
 and Gár-denum,
 3710 sib [ge]-mǣnum
 and sacu restan,
 in-wit-níþas
 [þ̅]e híc ær drugon ;
 wesan þenden ic weal[de]
 wídan ríces

3708 ge-grétan.

- mǫpmas ge-mǣne ;
 manig óþerne
 gódum ge-gréttan
 ofer ganotes bæð ;
 3720 sceal hring-naca
 ofer heáþu bringan
 lâc and luf-tácen.
 Ic þa leóde wát
 ge wið feónd ge wið freónd
 fæste ge-worhte,
 æg-hwæs un-tæle
 ealde wísan.
 Ðá git him eorla hleo
 inne ge-sealde,
 3730 mago Healf-denes,
 mǫpmas XII.
 hét inne mid þæm lácum
 leóde swæse
 sécean on ge-syntum,
 snúde eft cuman.
 Ge-cyste þa
 cyning æþelum gôd,
 þeóden Scyldinga
 þegn betstan,
 3740 and be healse ge-nam ;
 hrúron him tearas
 blonden-feaxum ;
 him wæs béga wén

3739 þegna.

ealdum in-fróðum
 óðres swíðor
 þ he seoððan [.....]
 ge-seón móston,
 módige on meþle :
 wæs him se man tó þon leóf
 3750 þ he þone b[reóst]-wylm
 for-beran ne méhte,
 ac him [on] hreðre
 hyge-bendum fæst,
 æfter d[eór]um men
 dyrne langað.
 beorn wið bl[ó]de.
 Him Beó-wulf þanan,
 gúð-rinc gold-wlanc,
 græs-moldan træd,
 3760 since h[ré]mig :
 sæ-genga bád
 aged freán,
 se [þe] on ancre rád.
 Ðá wæs on gange
 gifu Hróð-gáres
 oft ge-æhted,
 þ wæs án cyning
 æg-hwæs or-leahtre,
 oþ þ him yldo be-nam
 3770 mægenes wynnum,
 se þe oft manegum scód.

3760 ágend.

3770 wynna. T.

XXVIJ.

Cwom þá tó flóde
 fela módigra
 hæg-stealdra,
 hring-net bæron,
 locene leóðo-syrca.
 Land-weard on-fand
 eft-síð eorla,
 swá he ær dyde ;
 3780 nó he mid hearme
 of hliðes nosan
 [gæst ne] grétte,
 ac him tó-geanes rád ;
 [cwæð] ⁊ wil-cuman
 Wedera leódum
 sca[wan] scír-háme
 tó scipé fóron.
 Ðá wæs [on] sande
 sæ-geáp naca
 3790 hladen here-[wæd]um,
 hringed stefna
 mærum and máð[m]um,
 mæst hlifade
 ofer Hróð-gáres
 hord-ge-streónum :
 he þæm bát-wearde
 [bun]den golde

3792 mearum.

swurd ge-sealde,
 ⁊ he syð[þan] wæs
 3800 on meodu-bence
 mápma þý weo[rþ]re,
 yrfe-láfe.

Ge-wát him on nacan
 drefan deóp wæter,
 Dena land of-geaf:
 þá wæs be mæste
 mere-hrægla sum,
 segl sále-fæst;
 sund-wudu þunede;
 3810 no þær weg-flotan
 wind ofer ýðum
 síðes ge-twæfde;
 sáe-genga fór,
 fleát fámig-heals
 forð ofer ýðe,
 bunden-stefna
 ofer brim-streámas,
 ⁊ hie Geáta clifu
 on-gitan meah-ton,
 3820 cúpe næssas.

Ceol up ge-sprang,
 lyft-ge-swenced
 on lande stód.
 Hraþe wæs æt holme
 hyð-weard geara,

[172]

3910 wæg-flotan.

se þe ær lange tíð
 leófra manna
 fús æt faroðe
 [fær] wlatode :
 3830 sælde tó sande
 síð-fæþme scip,
 on cear-bendum fæst,
 þý læs him ýþ-ðrym,
 wudu wyn-suman,
 for-wrecan [meah]te.
 Hét þá up-beran
 æþelinga ge-stre[ón],
 frætwe and fæt gold ;
 næs him feor þan[on]
 3840 tó ge-sécanne
 sinces bryttan :
 Hige-lác Hreðling
 þær æt hám wunað,
 s[elf] mid ge-síðum
 sæ-wealle neáh ;
 bold wæs bet-líc,
 Brego-róf cyning
 heá healle
 hygd-swíðe geóng,
 3850 wis wel-þungen
 þeáh ðe wintra lyt
 under burh-locan
 ge-biden hæbbe

Hæreþes dohtor ;
 næs hió hnáh swá þeáh,
 né tó gneáð gifa
 Geáta leódum,
 máþm-ge-streóna :
 mód-þryðo wæg
 3860 fremu folces cwen,
 firen on-drysne ;
 nænig þ dorste
 deór ge-néþan,
 swásra ge-síða,
 [nefne sin-freá,
 þ hire án-dæges
 eágum stárede,]
 ac him wæl-bende,
 weotode tealde, [17^b.]
 3870 hand-ge-wriðene ;
 hraðe [sy]þðan wæs
 æfter mund-grípe
 mece ge-þinged,
 þ hit sceaden-mæl
 scyran móste,
 * cwealm-bealu cýðan :
 ne bið swylc [cwen-]líc þeáw
 idese to efnanne,
 þeáh þe h[eó] æn-lícu sý,
 3880 þ te freoðu-webbe
 feores on-sæce

3885 sinc-f. T.

* The second part of the MS. begins here.

æfter lige torne
leófne mannan :
[h]uru ⁊ on-hohsnod
Hemminges mæg ;
[eal]o drincende
óðer sædon,
⁊ hió leód-bealewa
læs ge-fremede,
3890 in-wit-níþa,
syððan ærest wearð
gyfen gold-hroden
geongū cempan,
æðelum dióre,
syððan heó Offan flet
ofer fealone flód,
be fæder-láre,
síðe ge-sóhte ;
ðær hio syððan well
3900 in gum-stóle
góde mære,
líf-ge-sceafta
lífigende breác,
hióld heáh-lufan
wið hæleþa brego,
ealles mon-cynnes,
míne ge-fræge,
bi sām tweónū,
þa sélestane
eormen-cynnes ;
3910 forþam Offa wæs

geofū and gúðū [173]
 gár-céne man,
 wíd[e ge]-weorðod ;
 wís-dóme heóld
 [geard-]éþel sínne,
 þonon geomor wóc
 hæleþum to helpe
 Heminges mæg,
 nefa Gár-mundes
 3920 níþa cræftig.

XXVIII.

Ge-wát him þá se hearda
 mid his hond-scóle,
 sylf æfter sonde,
 sæ-wong tredan,
 wíde waroðas ;
 woruld-candel scân,
 sigel súðan fûs.
 Hí síð drugon,
 elne ge-eódon,
 3930 tó ðæ[s þe] eorla hleó,
 þonan Ongen-þeóes,
 burg[um] in innan,
 geongne gúð-cyning
 góðne ge-frunon
 bringas dælan.
 Hige-láce wæs
 síð Beó-wulfes
 snúðe ge-cýðed,

þ̅ ȝær on worȝig
 3940 wígendra hleó,
 lind-ge-stealla,
 lifigende cwom,
 heaȝó-láces hál
 to hófe gongan.
 Hraȝe wæs ge-rýmed
 swá se ríca be-beád
 feȝe-gestū
 flet innan-weard ;
 ge-sæt þá wiȝ sylfne
 3950 se ȝa sæcce ge-næs,
 mæg wiȝ mæge,
 syȝȝan man-dryhten
 þurh hleóȝor-cwyde [173^b.]
 holdne ge-grétte,
 meaglum wordū :
 meodu-scencū hwearf
 geond þ̅ side reced
 Hæreȝes dohtor,
 lufode ȝa leóde,
 3960 líȝ-wæge bær
 hænū tó handa.
 Hige-lác on-gan
 sínne ge-seldan
 in sele þā heán
 fægre fricgean ;
 hyne fyrwet bræc

3957 síde has been inserted by a more
 modern hand. ? heal-reced.

- hwylce Sæ-Geáta
 síðas wæron.
 Hú lomp eow on láde
 3970 leófa Beó-wulf,
 þá ðú fáringa
 feorr ge-hógodest
 sæcce sécean
 ofer sealt wæter,
 hilde to Hiorote ;
 ac ðú Hróð-gære
 wið cúðne weán
 wihte ge-béttest,
 mæru ðeódne :
 3980 ic ðæs mód-ceare
 sorh-wylmum seáð,
 síðe ne trúwode
 leófes mannes,
 ic ðe lange bæd
 þ ðú ðone wæl-gæst
 wihte ne grétte,
 lete Súð-Dene
 sylfe ge-weorðan
 gúðe wið Grendel.
 3990 Gode ic þanc secge
 þæs ðe ic ðe ge-sundne
 ge-seón móste.
 Bió-wulf mapelode
 bearn Ecg-ðíóes :
 þ is un-dyrne,
 dryhten Hige-lác,

..... ge-meting
 monegū fira
 hwylce hwil
 4000 uncer Grendles
 wearð on wange,
 þær he worna fela
 sige-[Scyl]dingum
 sorge ge-fremede,
 yrmð[o] tó aldre ;
 ic ⁊ eall ge-wræc,
 swā [ne] gylpan ðearf
 Grendeles maga
 [ænig] ofer eorðan
 4010 uht-hlem ðone,
 [se þe] lēngest leofað
 láðan cynnes,
 [fær]-bí-fongen.
 Ic ðær furðum cwom
 to ðā bring-sele
 Hróð-gár grétan ;
 sona me se mæra
 mago Healf-denes,
 syððan he mód-sefan
 4020 mínne cúðe,
 wið his sylfes sunu
 setl ge-tæhte :
 weorod wæs on wynne,
 ne seah ic widan feorh

4001 on [þám]. T.

under heofones hwealf
 heal-sittendra
 medu-dreám mār[an] ;
 hwílum mæru cwen,
 fríðu-sibb folca,
 4030 flet eall geond hwearf ;
 bædde byre geóng ;
 oft hio beáh wriðan
 secge [brytnode]
 ær hie to setle geóng ; [174^b.]
 hwílū fo[r dūgu]ðe
 dohtor Hróð-gáres,
 eorlum [on] ende,
 ealu-wæge bær,
 þa ic Freá-ware
 4040 [flet]-sittende
 nemnan hýrde,
 þær hio [g]led-sinc
 hælepum sealde :
 sió ge-háten [wæs]
 geóng gold-hroden
 gladu suna Fródan,
 [ha]fað þæs ge-worden
 wine Scyldinga
 rices hyrde,
 4050 and þ̅ ræd talað
 þ̅ he mid þý [wí]fe
 wæl-fæhða dæl,

4032 wriðen.

4042 glæde. T.

sæcca ge-sette.
 Oft [s]eldan hwær.
 æfter leód-hryre,
 lytle hwile,
 bon-gár búgeð,
 þeáh seó brýd dúge.
 [m]æg þæs þoñ of-þyncan
 4060 ðeóden Heaþo-[b]eardna
 and þegna ge-hwám
 þára leóde,
 þonne he mid fæmnan
 on flett gæð,
 dryht-bearn Dena
 duguða bi-wénede,
 on him gladiað
 gomelra láfe,
 heard and hring-mæl,
 4070 Heaða-bearna ge-streón,
 þenden hie ðā wæpnū
 wealdan móston.
 Oððæt hie for-læddan
 tó ðam lind-plegan
 swæse ge-siðas,

4063 I believe with Mr. Thorpe that something has been lost after this line. It is clear from the numbering, that the remainder of Canto xxviii, the whole of xxxix, and the opening of xxx have perished.

4080 þeóðne.

4073 for-læddon.

ond hyra sylfra feorh :
 þonne cwið æt beore
 se þe beáh ge-syhð
 eald æsc-wiga

[175]

4080 se þe eall ge-[món]
 gâr-cwealm gumena,
 him beóð grim-sefa
 on-ginneð geomor-mód
 geón[ne] cempa,
 þurh hreðra ge-hygd,
 [higes] cunnian,
 wig-bealu weccan,
 and ƿ wo[rd] á-cwyð :
 meaht ðú mín wine

4090 mece ge-cnáwan
 þone þín fæder
 tó ge[feohste] bæc
 under here-gríman,
 hindeman siðe,
 dýre íren,
 þær hyne Dene slógon,
 weóldon wæl-stówe
 syððan Wiðer-gyld læg,
 æfter hæleþa hry[re]

4100 hwáte Scyldungas :
 nú her ðára ban[ena]
 byre nát hwylces
 frætwū hrémig
 on flet gæð,
 morþres gylp[eð],

and þone mǣðþū byreð
 þone þe þú m[id] rihte
 rædan sceoldest :
 manað sw[á] and myndgað

- 4110 mǣla ge-hwylce
 sárum wordum,
 oððæt sæl cymeð
 ⁊ se fæmnan þegn,
 fore fæder dǣdum,
 æft billes bíte
 blód-fág swefeð,
 ealdres scyldig ;
 him se óðer þonan
 losað [wígen]de, [175^b.]
 4120 con him land geare ;
 þonne bióð [á]-brocene
 on bá healfe
 áð-sweord eorla ;
 [syþ]ðan Ingelde
 weallað wæl-níðas,
 and hī [wíf]-lufan
 æfter cear-weolmum
 cólran [weor]ðað.
 Ðý ic Heaþo-bearna
 4130 hylde ne [tel]ge,
 dryht-sibbe dǣl,
 Denū un-fácne,
 [fr]eónd-scipe fæstne.
 Ic sceal forð-sprecan
 gen ymbe Grendel,

- þ̅ ȝú geare [cun]ne,
 since's brytta,
 tó hwan syȝȝan [w]earȝ
 hond-ræs hæleȝa :
 4140 syȝȝan heofones [g]im
 glád ofer grundas,
 gæst yrre cwom,
 [á]tol æfen-grom,
 úser neósan,
 ȝær we ge-sunde
 sæl weardodon :
 þær wæs hond-sció
 hilde on sæge,
 feorh-bealu fægum ;
 4150 [se þe] fyrrest læg
 gyrded cempa,
 him Grendel wearȝ,
 mæru magū,
 þegne tó múȝ-bonan ;
 leófes mannes
 lic eall for-swealg :
 nó ȝý ær út ȝá gen
 ídel-hende
 bona blódig-tóȝ,
 4160 bealewa ge-myndig,
 of ȝā gold-sele
 gongan wolde,
 4146 sele. 4146 on-sæged. T.
 4153 magu-þegne
 tó múȝ-bonan.

- ac he mægnes rôf
 mín costode,
 grápode geara-folm, [175]
 glóf [hangode]
 síd and syl-líc
 searo-bendū fæst,
 [sió] wæs or-ðoncū
 4170 eall ge-gyrwed
 de[óflæs] cræftum
 and dracan fellū,
 he mec [þær on] innan
 un-synnigne
 deór d[æd]-fruma
 ge-dôn wolde,
 manigra sumne,
 hyt ne mihte [swá];
 syððan ic on yrre
 4180 upp-ri[ht] á-stód.
 Tó lang is tó recenne
 hú [ic ðam] leód-sceaðan
 yfla ge-hwylces
 hon[d-leán] for-geald,
 þær ic, þeóden mín,
 þíne leóde
 weorþode weorcū;
 he on-[weg] losade,
 lytle hwíle
 419 líf-wynna [breác],
 hwæpre him sio swiðre
 swaðe [wear]dade
 hand on Hiorte,

and he heán þonan
 módes geomor
 mere-g[rund] ge-feóll :
 me þone wæl-ræs
 wine Scyldunga
 fættan golde
 4200 fela leánode,
 manegū máðmū,
 syððan mergen côm,
 and we tó symble
 ge-seten hæfdon ;
 þær wæs gidd and gleó,
 gomela [Scylding], [176^b.]
 fela fricgende,
 feorran rehte ;
 [hwílum] hilde-deór
 4210 hearpan wynne,
 g[omen]-wudu gréte,
 hwílū gyd á-wræc
 sóð and [sár]-líc,
 hwílum syl-líc spell
 rehte æfter [rih]te
 rúm-heort cyning,
 hwílū eft [on-g]an,
 eldo-ge-bunden,
 gomel gúð-wiga,
 4220 [geó]guðe cwiðan
 hilde-strengo,
 hreðer [inne] weóll,
 þon he wintrū fród
 worn [ge-mu]nde.

Swá we ðær-inne
 and-langne [dæg]
 nióde naman,
 oððæt niht be-cwom.
 óðer to yldum ;

4230 þá wæs eft hraðe
 gearo [gyr]n-wræce,
 Grendeles módor
 síðode [sorh]-full,
 sunu deað for-nam
 wíg-hete [Wed]ra ;
 wíf un-hýre
 hyre bearn ge-wræc,
 [beo]rn á-cwealde
 ellen-líce ;

4240 þær wæs Æsc[-he]re
 fróðan fyrrn-witan
 feorh uð-genge :
 nó [ðer hý] hine ne móston
 syððan mergen cwom,
 deað-wérigne,
 Denia leóde
 bronde for-bærnan ;
 né on bæll hladan
 leófne mannan ;

4250 hió þ̅ lic æt-bær, [177]
 feóndes fæð[runga],
 [un]der firgen-streám ;

4227 namon.

4250 fædrunga.

- þ̅ wæs Hróð-gáre
 hreówa tornost
 þára þe leód-fruman
 lange be-geate :
 þá se ðeóden [með]
 [be] þíne lífe
 healsode hreóh-mód,
 4260 [þ̅ ic] on holma ge-þring
 eorl-scipe efn[de],
 ealdre ge-néðde,
 mærp̅o fremed[e],
 he me méde ge-hét ;
 ic þá þæs wælm[es]
 [þe is wíde cúð]
 grimme grýre-líc[ne]
 grund-hyrde fond ;
 þær unc hwíle wæs
 4270 hand-ge-mæne,
 holm heolfre weóll,
 and ic heafde be-cearf
 in ðam s[æ-húse]
 Grendeles módor,
 eácn̅um ecgu[m] ;
 un-sófte þonan
 feorh oð-ferede,
 n̅æs ic f̅æge þá gyt ;
 ac me eorla hl[eó]
 4280 eft ge-sealde
 máðma menigeo,
 mago Healf-denes.

XXXI.

Swá se ðeód-kyning
 þeáwū lyfde,
 nealles ic ðā leánū
 for-loren hæfde,
 mægenes méde,
 ac he me [máðmas] geaf, [177^b]
 sunu Healf-denes
 4290 on [mínne] sylfes dôm,
 ða ic þe beorn-[cy]ning
 bringan wylle,
 éstum ge-[gyr]wan;
 gen is eall æt ðe
 lissa gelong:
 [ic] lyt hafo
 heáfod-maga
 nefne [Hy]ge-lác ðec.
 Hét ðá in-beran
 4300 eafor heáfod-segn,
 heaþo-steápne helm,
 [se]are-byrnan,
 gúð-sweord geáto-líc;
 [gy]d æfter wræc:
 me þis hilde-sceorp
 Hróð-gár sealde,
 snotra fengel,
 sume [w]orde hét
 þ ic his ærest þe
 4310 eft ge-sægde;

[c]wæð ⁊ hyt hæfde
 Hioro-gār cyning,
 [l]eód Scyldunga,
 lange hwile :
 nó ðý ær suna sínū
 syllan wolde,
 hwatū [He]oro-wearde
 þeah he him hold wære,
 breóst-ge-wædu ;

4320 brúc ealles well.
 Hýrde ic ⁊ þám frætsum
 feower mearas,
 lungre ge-líce
 last weardode,
 æppel-fealuwe,
 he hī ést ge-teáh
 meara and máðma,
 swá sceal mæg dón ;
 nealles in-wít-net

[178]

4330 oðrū bregdon
 dyrnū cræfte,
 deað re.....
 hond-ge-steallan ;
 Hyge-láce wæs
 n[íþes] heardū
 nefa swyðe hold,
 and ge-hw[æþer] óðrum
 hroþra ge-myndig.

4324 weardodon.

4330 bregdan.

Hýrde ic þ he þone heals-beáh
 4340 hygde sealde
 wræt-lícne wundur-m[áðm]
 ðone ðe him Wealh-þeó geaf,
 ðeód[nes] dohtor ;
 þrio wicg somod
 swancor and sadol-beorht,
 hyre syððan wæs
 [æfter] beáh-ðege
 brost ge-weorðod.
 Swá b[e-al]dode
 4350 bearn Ecg-ðeówes,
 guma gú[ðum] cúð,
 gódū dædū ;
 dreáh æfter dóme,
 nealles druncne slóg.
 heorð-ge-neátas ;
 næs him hreóh sefa,
 ac he ma[n]-cynnes
 mæste cræfte,
 gin-fæsta[n] gife
 4360 þe him god sealde,
 heóld hilde-deór ;
 heán wæs lange
 swá hyne Geáta bearn
 gódne ne tealdon,
 ne hyne on medo-bence,
 micles wyrðne,
 [dri]hten wereda
 ge-dón wolde :

[178^b.]

- swýðe don
 4370 þ he sleác wære
 æðeling [un-fr]om,
 ed-wendan cwom
 tyr-eádigū [me]nn
 torna ge-hwylces.
 Hét ðá eorla [h]leó
 in-ge-fetian,
 heaðo-róf cyning,
 [Hre]ðles láfe
 golde ge-gyrede ;
 4380 næs mid Geatū ðá
 sinc-máþðū selra
 [on] sweordes hád ;
 þ he on Bió-wulfes
 [be]arm á-legde,
 and hī ge-sealde
 [se]ofon þusendo,
 bold and brego-stól :
 hī wæs [b]ám samod
 on ðam leód-scipe
 4390 [l]ónd ge-cynde,
 eard-éðel riht
 óðrum [s]wíðor,
 síde ríce
 þā ðær selra wæs.
 [Æ]ft þ ge-ióde
 ufaran dogrū
 hilde-hlemmū,
 syððan Hyge-lác læg,

- and Hearede
 4400 hilde-meceas,
 under bord-hreóðan,
 tó bonan wurdon ;
 ðá hyne ge-sóhton
 on sige-þeóde
 hearde hilde-frecan,
 heaðo-Scylfingas,
 niða ge-nægdan,
 nefan Here-ríces :
 syððan Beó-wulf [179]
 4410 bræde rice
 on hand [ge-hwearf] ;
 he ge-heöld tela,
 fiftig wintru
 wæs fród cyning,
 eald épel-weard ;
 oððæt ðn on-gan
 deorcū nihtū
 draca [ricsian],
 seðe on heá[pe]
 4420 hord be-weót[ode],
 stán-beorh stearne
 stíg under læg,
 eldum un-cuð :
 þær on innan geóng
 nið[a] nát hwylc,
 * ge-þing

4409 Beowulfe.

* This part of the MS. is so ruined that only a word here and there can be guessed at.

hæðnū ho[rd]-hond,
 hwylc
 since fāhne,
 4430 he ꝥ syððan
 ꝥ ... ð
 slæpende....
 fyrena hirde
 þeófes cræfte
 ꝥ si ðeód....
 folc-beorn
 ꝥ he ge-bolge wæs.

XXXII.

Nealles mid ge-weoldum
 wurm-horda cræft
 4440 sylfes willū
 se ðe hī [fæ]re [ge]-sceód
 ac for þreá-nedlan,
 þegn nát-hwylces
 hæleþa bearna
 hete-sweng [ge]-fleoh;
 þearfe
 and ðær-inne weal..
 secg syn-leásig
 sona in-watide,
 4450 ꝥ ðam gyste
 bróga stód
 hwæ[þre] .. earm-sceapen

 [179^b.]
 sceapen

- se fæs be-geat
 sinc-fæt
 þær wæs swylcra fela,
 in ðam eorð[-scræfe],
 4460 ær-gestreóna,
 swá hý on gear-dag[um]
 gumena nát-hwylc
 eormen-láfe
 [æ]þelan cynnes,
 þanc hycgende,
 þær ge-[hy]dde,
 deóre máðmas;
 ealle hie deáð [f]or-nam
 ærran mælū,
 4470 and si án ðá gen
 [. . . .] da dúguðe
 se ðær lengest hwearf,
 eard-wine geomor
 rihde þæs yldan
 [. . . .] he lytel fæc
 long ge-streóna
 brúcan móste;
 beorh eal-gearo
 wunode on wonge,
 4480 [wæt]er-ýðū neáh,
 niwe be næsse,
 nearo-cræftū fæst;

4471 [leó]da. T.

4475 [þæt] T.

4476 leng. T.

- þær on innon bær
 eorl-ge-streóna
 hringa hyrde,
 hard-fyrdne [d]æl
 fættan goldes :
 fec worda cwæð
 hald þú nú hrúse
 4490 nú hæleð ne mæstun
 eorla æhte ;
 hwæt hit ær on þe
 góde be-geaton,
 gúð-deað for-nam
 feorh-bealo frecne
 fyrena ge-hwylcne,
 leóda mínra,
 þa ná ðe ðis of-geaf ;
 ge-sawon sele-dreám,
 4500 hwá sweord-wege [180]
 oððe f . . . fæted wæge,
 drync-fæt deóre,
 dúguðe ellor-seóc,
 sceal se hearda helm
 hyrsted golde,
 fætū be-feallan ;
 feorm [end] swefað.
 þá ðe beado-gríman
 bywan sceoldon ;
 4510 ge-swylce seo here-pâd,
 4486 fýr-hardne. 4488 feá. 4490 móston.

[seó] æt hilde ge-bâd
 ofer borda ge-bræc
 [láð]-bíte irena,
 brósnað æfter beorne;
 ne mæg byrnan hring
 æfter w[íg-fruman]
 wíde feran,
 hæleðum be healfe;
 næs hearpan wyn,
 4520 gomen gleó-beames,
 ne gôð hafoc
 geond sál swingeð,
 ne se swifta mearh
 burh-stede beáteð,
 be[alo]-cwealm hafað
 fela feorh-cynna
 [feorð] on-sended.
 Swá giomor-mód
 gioliðo mænde,
 4530 án æfter eallū
 un-bliðe hweóp,
 dæges and nihtes
 oððæt deáðes wylm
 hr[án] æt heortan.
 Hord-wynne fond
 eald uht-sceaða
 opene standan,
 se ðe byrnende
 biorgas séceð,
 4540 nacod níð-draca

niht[es] fleógeð
 fyre be-fangen,
 hyne fold-búende

.....

[180^b]

.....

..... hrúsan

þær he hæðen gold
 warað wintrum fród,
 né bið him wihte ðe [sél] :

4550 [þ]á se ðeód-sceaða

þreo hund wintra

[h]eóld on hrúsam

hord-ærna sū,

eácen [cr]æftig,

oððæt hyne ân á-bealch

mon on móde :

man-dryhtne bær

fæted wæge,

frioðo-wære bæd

4560 hláford sínne,

[w]æs hord rasod

on-boren beága hord,

béne ge-tiðad

fea-sceaftū men.

Freá sceawode

fira fyrn-ge-weorc

[f]orman síðe ;

4552 hrúsan.

4561 réáfod. T.

4562 oð-broden. T. oð-boren. K.

þá se wyrm on-wôc
 wroht wæs ge-niwad,
 4570 stonc ðá æfter stáne,
 stearc-heort on-fand
 feóndes fót-[l]ast;
 he tó forð ge-stóp
 dyrnan cræfte
 dracan heáfde neáh;
 swá mæg un-fáge
 eáðe ge-dígan
 wean and wræc-sið,
 se ðe waldendes
 4580 hyldo ge-healdeþ.
 Hord-weard sóhte
 georne æfter grunde,
 wolde guman findan
 þone þe hī on sweofote
 sáre ge-teóde;
 hát and hreóh-mód
 hláwū eft ymbe-hwearf [181]
 ealne [útan]-weardne
 ne þær ænig mon
 4590 on westenne,
 hwæðre hilde ge-féh,
 be[adu]-weorces hwílū
 on beorh æt-hw[earf]

4588 hlæw.

4590 [þære] T.

4591 At least two lines wanting, of which
 the first might be [wuniendne fand:]

sinc-fæt sóhte,
 he ƿ̃ sona on-f[and],
 ƿ̃æt hæfde gumena sū
 goldes ge-fandod,
 heáh-ge-streóna.
 Hord-weard on-bâd
 4600 earfoð-líce
 oððæt æfen [cwom] ;
 wæs ðá ge-bolgen
 beorges hyrde,
 wolde fela ðá
 lige for-gyldan,
 drinc-fæt dýre.
 Ðá wæs dæg sceacen
 wy[r]me on willan,
 nó on wealle læg
 4610 [ne bí]dan wolde,
 ac mid bæle fôr,
 fýre ge-fýsed ;
 was se fruma eges-líc
 leódū on lande,
 swá hyt lungre wearð
 on hyra sinc-gifan
 sáre ge-endod.

XXXIII.

Ðá se gæst on-gan
 glédū spíwan,

4600 leng. T.

4620 beorht hofu bærnan,
 bryne-leóma stód
 eldum on andan ;
 nó ƿ[ær] áht cwíces.
 láƿ lyft-floga
 læfan [wol]de :
 wæs þæs wyrmes wíg
 wíde ge-sý[ne],
 [se]aro-fáges níƿ
 neán and feorran,
 4630 hú[s]e gríƿ-sceaƿa
 Geáta leóde
 hatode and hýn[de] :
 hord eft ge-sceat,
 dryht-sele dyrn[ne],
 ær dæges hwíle.
 Hæfde land-wara
 [li]ge be-fangen,
 bæle and bronde ;
 beorges ge-trúwode
 4640 wíges and wealles,
 hī seó wén ge-leáh.
 Ðá wæs Bió-wulfe
 bróga ge-cý[ƿ]ed
 snúde tó sóƿe,
 þ his sylfes him,
 bolda sélest,
 bryne-wylmū mealt,

[181^b.]

gif-stól Geáta :
 ꝥ ðā góðan wæs
 4650 hreów [o]n hreðre,
 hyge-sorga mæst ;
 wénde [s]e wisa
 ꝥ he wealdende,
 ofer ealde [ri]ht,
 écean dryhtne
 bitre ge-bulge ;
 [b]reóst innan weóll
 þeóstrū ge-þoncum,
 swá hī ge-þywe ne wæs.
 4660 Hæfde lig-draca
 leóða fæsten,
 ealond utan,
 eorð-weard ðone,
 glédū for-grunden :
 hī ðæs gúð-kyning,
 Wedera þíóden,
 wræce leornode.
 Héht hī þá ge-wyrcean
 wígendra hleó
 4670 eall írenne,
 eorla dryhten,
 wíg-bord wræt-líc :
 wisse he gearwe
 ꝥ hī holt-wudu
 he[lpan] ne meahte,
 lind wið lige ;
 sceólde þend daga

[182]

æþeling ær-gôð
 ende [ge]-bīdan
 4680 worulde līfes,
 and se wŷrm somod,
 þeáh ðe hord-welan
 heólde lan[ge].
 Ofer-hogode ðá
 hringa fengel
 ꝥ he þone wīd-flogan
 weorode ge-sóhte,
 síðan herge,
 nó he hī þā sæcce on-dred ;
 4690 né him þæs wŷrmes wīg
 for wiht dyde,
 eafoð and ellen ;
 for ðon he ær fela
 nearo-néðende
 níða ge-díg[de],
 hilde-hlemma,
 syððan he Hróð-gár[es],
 sigor-eádig secg,
 sele fælsode,
 4700 and æt g[úðe] for-gráp
 Grendeles mægū
 láðan cynnes :
 nó þæt lāsest wæs
 hond-ge-[móta]
 þær mon Hyge-lác slóh ;
 syððan Geata cyning
 gúðe-ræsum

freá-wine folces,
 Fres-londum on,
 4710 Hreðles eafora
 hioro-dryncum swealt,
 bille ge-beát[en];
 þonan Bió-wulf com
 sylfes cræfte,
 sund-nytte dreáh;
 hæfde hī on earme

.....XXX.

[182^h.]

hilde-geátwa
 þá he to holme [stá]g;
 4720 nealles het-ware
 hrém ge-þorft[on]
 feðe wíges,
 þe hī foran on-gean
 línde báron :
 lyt eft be-cwom
 frā þā hild-fræcan,
 hámes niósan :
 ofer-swam ðá
 sióleða bi-gong
 4730 sunu Ecg-ðeówes,
 [ea]rm án-haga,
 eft tó leódū,
 þær him hygd ge-beád

⁴⁷¹⁶ Note. This, though standing in the MS. has no sense or meaning, and should certainly be expunged.

⁴⁷²³ fóron.

⁴⁷²⁶ h-frecan.

- hord and ríce,
 beágas and brego-[s]tól;
 bearne ne trúwode,
 ꝥ he wið æl-fylcū
 eþel-stólas
 healdan cúðe,
 4740 ðá wæs Hyge-lác deád.
 Nó ðý ær feá-sceafte
 findan meahton
 æt ðā æðelinge
 [æ]nige ðinga,
 ꝥ he Heardrede
 hláf-ord [w]ære,
 oððe þone cyne-dôm
 ciósan wol[d]e;
 hwæðre he hī on folce
 4750 freónd-lárū heóld,
 éstū mid áre
 oððæt he yldra wearð,
 Weder-Geátū weóld.
 Hyne wræc-mæcgas
 ofer sæ sóhtan,
 suna Oht-eres;
 hæfdon hý for-healden
 helm Scylfinga,
 þone sélestan
 4760 sæ-cyninga
 þára ðe ðe in Swío-ríce

4755 sóhton.

4761 *del.* the second ðe.

sinc brytnade,
 mærne þeóden ; [183]
 hī ⁊ tó mearce wearð :
 he [þær] or-feorme
 feorh-wunde hleát,
 [sweor]des swengum,
 sunu Hyge-láces,
 and [him] eft ge-wát
 4770 Ongen-ðíóes bearn
 há[mes] niósan,
 syððan Heardred læg ;
 let ðone brego-stól
 Bió-wulf healdan,
 Geátū wealdan ;
 ⁊ wæs gód cyning.

XXXIIII.

Se ðæs leód-hrýres
 leán ge-munde
 uferan dógrū,
 4780 Ead-gilse wearð
 feá-sceaftū freónd ;
 folce ge-stépte
 ofe[r] sæ síde
 sunu Oht-eres
 wīgū and wæpnū .
 he ge-wræc syððan
 cealdū cear-síðum,

4784 wearð.

cyning ealdre bi-neát.
 Swá he níða ge-hwane
 4790 ge-nesen hæfde,
 slíðra ge-slyh[ta],
 sunu Ecg-ðíówes.
 ellen-weorca,
 oð ðone áne dæg
 þe he wið þā wyrme
 ge-wegan sceolde.
 Ge-wát þá .xii. a sū
 torne ge-bolgen,
 dryhten Geáta,
 4800 dracan sceawia[n];
 hæfde þá ge-frunen
 hwanan sió fæhð á-rás,
 bealo-níð biorna :
 hī to bearme [cwom] [183^b.]
 máðþū-fæt mære
 þurh ðæs m[elda]n hond,
 se wæs on ðā ðreáte
 þreotteo[ða] secg,
 se ðæs or-leges
 4810 or on-stealde,
 hæft [hy]ge-giómor,
 sceólde heán ðonon
 wong [w]isian ;
 he ofer willan gíong
 tó ðæs ðe he eorð-sele
 áne wisse,
 hlæw under [h]rúsan,

holm-wylme néh,
ýð-ge-winne ;

4820 se wæs innan full
wrætta and wira ;
weard un-hióre,
gearo gúð-freca,
gold-máðmas heöld,
eald under eorðan :
næs þ ýðe ceáp
tó ge-gangenne
gumena ænigū.

Ge-sæt ðá on næsse
4830 níð-heard cyning,
þenden hælo á-beád
heorð-ge-neátū,
gold-[w]ine Geáta,
him wæs geómor sefa,
wæfre and wæl-fús,
wyrd un-ge-mete neáh,
se ðone gomelan
grétan sceolde,
sécean sáwle-hord,

4840 sundur ge-dælan
líf wið líce ;
no þon lange wæs
feorh æþelinges
flásce be-wunden.
Bió-wulf mapeláde
bearn Ecg-ðeówes :
fela ic on giógoðe

- gúð-ræsa ge-næs,
 ór-leg-hwíla ;
 4850 ic þ̅ eall ge-mon :
 ic wæs syfan-wintre [184]
 þá mec sin[ca bal]dor,
 freá-wine fólca,
 æt mínū fæd[ere] ge-nam ;
 heóld mec and hæfde
 Hreðel cyn[ing],
 geaf me sinc and symbel,
 sibbe ge-mund[e] ;
 næs ic hī tó lífe
 4860 láðra ó-wihte,
 beorn [in] burgū,
 þon his bearna hwylc,
 Here-be[ald], and Hæð-cyn,
 oððe Hyge-lác mín.
 Wæs þám yldestan
 un-ge-défe-líce,
 mægcs dædū,
 morþor-bed stred,
 syððan hyne Hæð-cyn
 4870 of horn-bogau,
 his freá-wine,
 fláne ge-swencte,
 miste mercelses,
 and his mæg o[f]-scét,
 bróðor óðerne,
 blóðigan gáre ;
 þ̅ w[æs] feoh-leás ge-feoht,

- fyrenū ge-syngad :
 Hreð[el] hyge-méðe.
 4880 Sceólde hwæðre swá þeáh
 æðeling un-wrecen
 ealdres linnan,
 swá bið geómor-líc
 gomelū ceorle
 tó ge-bíðanne
 þ his byre ríde
 gióng on galgan :
 þon he gyd wrece,
 sárigne sang,
 4890 þon his sunu hangað
 hrefne to hróre,*
 and he hī helpan ne mæg,
 eald and in-fród
 ænige ge-fremman :
 symble bið ge-myndgad
 morna ge-hwylce
 [eafor]an ellor-síð : [184^b.]
 óðres ne gýmeð
 tó ge-bíðanne
 4900 burgū in innan
 yrfe-weardas,
 þon se án hafað
 þurh deaðes nýd
 dæda ge-fondad :

* A coeval hand has added a ð, thus making the word "hroðre."

4892 helpe.

4901 yrfe-weardas. T.

gð-syhð sorh-cearig
 on his suna búre
 wín-sæle westne,
 wind-ge-reste,
 reóte be-rófene;
 4910 rídend swefað,
 hæleð in hoðman;
 nis þær hearpan swég,
 gomen in geardū,
 swylce ðær iú wæron.

XXXV.

Ge-wíteð þoñ on sealman,
 sorh-leóð gæleð
 án æfter ánū :
 þúhte him eall tó rū
 wongas and wíc-stede.
 4920 Swá Wedra helm
 æfter Here-bealde
 heortan sorge
 weallende wæg,
 wihte ne meahte
 on ðám feorh-bonan
 fæghðe ge-bétan;
 nó ðý ær he þone heaðo-rinc
 hatian ne meahte,
 láðum dædū,
 4930 þeah hī leóf ne wæs.

4908 ge-ræste. T.

4926 fæhðe.

He ðá mid þære sorhge
 þe hī sió sár be-lamp,
 gū-dreám of-geaf,
 Godes leóht ge-ceás,
 eaferū lǣfde,
 (swá déð eádig mon)
 lond and leód-byrig,
 þá he of lífe ge-wát.

Ðá [wæs] synn and sacu [185]

4940 Sweóna and Geáta,
 ofer [wíd] wæter
 wroht ge-máne,
 here-níð heard[ra],
 syððan Hreðel swealt;
 oððe hī Ongen-ðeówes
 eaferan wæran
 frome fyrd-hwate,
 freóde ne woldon
 ofer heafo healdan,
 4950 ac ymb Hreosna-beorh
 eato[lne] in-wít-scear
 oft ge-fremedon:
 þ m[æg] wine
 míne ge-wræcan
 fæhðe and fyrene,
 swá hit ge-fræge wæs,

4931 sorge.

4932 þá. T.

4946 wæron.

4951 átolne.

4 52 The MS. reads incorrectly, oft ge
 ge-fremedon.

- þeáh ðe óðer
 his ealdre ge-bóhte,
 heardan ceápe ;
 4960 Hæð-cynne wearð,
 Geáta dryhtne
 gúð on sæg[e] :
 þá ic on morgne ge-frægn
 mæg óðerne
 billes ecgū
 on bonan stælan :
 þær Ongen-þeów
 Eofores niósað ;
 gúð-helm tó-glád :
 4970 gomela Scylfing
 hreás blác,
 hond ge-munde
 fæhðo ge-noge,
 feorh-sweg ne of-teáh :
 ic hī þa máðmas
 þe he me sealde
 geald æt gúðe,
 swá me gifeðe wæs,
 leóhtan sweorde ;
 4980 he me lond for-geaf,
 eard éðel-wy[n] :
 næs him ænig þearf
 ꝥ he tó Gifðū,
 oððe tó Gár-denū,
 oððe in Swio-ríce,
 sécean þurfe

[wyr]an wig-frecan, [185^b.]
 weorðe ge-cýpa[n].

[Swylce] ic hī on feðan
 4990 be-foran wolde,
 ána on orde,
 and swá tó aldre sceall
 sæcce fremman,
 þenden þis sweord þólað
 þ mec ær and síð
 oft ge-læste,
 syððan ic for dúgeðū
 dæg-hrefne wearð
 tó hand-bonan

5000 Huga [ce]mpan :
 nalles he ða frætwe
 Fres-cyning[e],
 breóst-weorðunge
 bringan móste,
 ac in cempan ge-crong
 cumbles hyrde,
 æpeling on elne.
 Né wæs ecg bona,
 ac hī hilde gráp
 5010 heortan wylmas,
 bân-hús ge-bræc.
 Nú sceall billes ecg,
 hond and heard sweord,
 ymb hord wígan.

4998 dæg-hræfne.

5005 in compe.

5000 Ic him. T.

A'-rás Ðá bi ronde
 róf oretta,
 heard under helme,
 hioro-sercean bæc
 under stán-cleofu ;
 strengc ge-trúwode
 ánes mannes ;
 ne biÐ swylc earges síÐ.

5080 Ge-seah Ðá be wealle
 (se Ðe worna fela, [186^b.]
 gū-cystū gōd,
 gúÐa ge-dígde,
 hilde-hlemma
 þon hniton feÐan,)
 stóðan stán-bogan,
 streā út þonan
 breccan of beorge ;
 wæs þære burnan wælm
 5090 heaÐo-fýrū hát,
 ne meahte horde neáh
 un-byrnende,
 ænige hwíle
 deóp ge-dýgan,
 for dracan lege.
 Let Ðá of breóstū,
 Ðá he ge-bolgen wæs,
 Weder-Geáta leód
 word út faran :

5085 hniton.

5092 un-birnende.

5086 stóðon.

5094 gedígan.

5100 stearc-heort styrnde,
 stefn in be-com
 heaðo-torht hlynnan
 under hârne stân :
 hete wæs on-hrêred,
 hord-weard on-cniów
 mannes reorde ;
 næs ðær mára fyrst
 fréode to friclan,
 frō ærest cwom

5110 orað ág-læcean
 út of stáne,
 hát hilde-swát :
 hrúse dynede,
 biorn under beorge
 bord-rand on-swáf
 wið ðám grýre-gieste
 Geáta dryhten.
 Ðá wæs hring-bogan
 heorte ge-fýsed

5120 sæcce tó séceanne :
 sweord ær ge-bræd
 gód gúð-cyning,
 gomele láfe,
 ecgū un-gleáw :
 æg-hwæðrū wæs
 bealo-hycgendra
 [bró]ga frá óðrū :
 stið-mód ge-stód
 wið steápne rond

- 5130 winia bealdor ;
 Ðá se wyrm ge-beáh
 snúde tó somne
 he on searwum bâd :
 ge-wát Ðá byrnende
 ge-bogen scríða[n]
 to ġ-scipe scyndan ;
 scyld wel ge-bearg
 [líf] and lice
 læssan hwile
 5140 mæru þeódne
 þon[ne] his myne sóhte,
 ðær he þý fyrste,
 forman dógore,
 wealdan móste,
 swá him wyrd ne ge-scráf
 hreð æt hilde.
 Hond ú[p] á-bræd
 Geáta dryhten,
 grýre-fáhne sló[h]
 5150 incge láfe,
 þ̅ sió ecg ge-wác
 brún on báne,
 bát un-swiðor,
 þon his ðiód-cyning
 þear[fe] hæfde,
 bysigū ge-bæded.
 Ðá wæs beorges weard
 æfter heaðu-swenge
 on hreóum móde,

- 5160 wearp wæl-fýre,
 wíde sprunгон
 hilde-leóman :
 hreð sígora ne gealp
 gold-wine Geáta,
 gúð-bill ge-swác
 nacod æt níðe
 swá hyt nó sceolde
 íren ær-gôð,
 (ne wæs þ éðe síð.)
 5170 þ se mæra
 maga Ecg-ðeówes
 grund-wong þone
 of-gyfan wolde,
 sceólde willan
 wíc eardian
 elles-hwergen ;
 swá sceal æg-hwylc mon [187^b]
 á-lætan lán-dag[as].
 Næs ðá long tó ðon
 5180 þ ða ág-lácean
 hý eft ge-métton ;
 hyrte hyne hord-weard,
 hreðer æðme weóll
 níwan stefne ;
 nearo [þr]ówode
 fýre be-fongen
 se ðe ær folce weóld :
 nealles hī on heápe
 5187 hit. 5173 ofgifan.

heand-ge-steallan,
 5190 æðelinga bearn,
 ymbe-ge-stódon,
 hilde-cystū ;
 ac hý on holt bugon
 ealdre burgan :
 biora in ánu weóll
 sefa wið sorgū ;
 sibb æfre ne mæg
 wiht on-wendan
 þā ðe wel þenceð.

XXXVI.

5200 Wig-láf wæs hátan
 Weox-stánes sunu,
 leóf-líc lind-wíga,
 leód Scylfinga,
 mæg Ælf-heres :
 ge-seah his mon-dryhten
 under here-gríman
 hāt þrowian :
 ge-múnde ðá ða áre
 þe he him ær for-geaf,
 5210 wíc-stede weligne
 Wæg-mundinga,
 folc-rihta ge-hwylc
 swá his fæder áhte.
 Ne mihte ðá for-habban,
 hond-rond ge-feng,
 5221 hand-g.

geolwe linde,
gomel-swyrd ge-teáh,
þæt wæs mid eldum
Ean-mundes láf

5220 suna Oht-ere [188]

þā æt sæcce wearð
(wr[æc] wine-leásū)
Weoh-stānes bana
meces ecg[um],
and his magū æt-bær
brún-fagne helm,
hringde byrnan,
eald sweord etonisc
þ hī Onela for-geaf,

5230 his gædelinges
gúð-ge-wædu,
fyrd-searo fús-líc;
nó ymbe ða fæhðe spræc
þeah ðe he his bróðor bearn
á-bredwade :

he frætwe ge-heöld
fela missera,
bill and byrnan,
oððæt his byre mihte

5240 eorl-scipe efnan
swá his ær-fæder.
Geaf hī ðá mid Geátū
gúð-ge-wæda
æg-hwæs un-rím,

5250 Ohteres. 5255 Weoh-stán bana.

þá he of ealdre ge-wát
 fród on forð-weg :
 þ[æt] wæs forma síð
 geórgan cempan
 þ[æt] he gúðe-ræs
 5250 mid his freó-ðryhtne
 fremman sceólde :
 ne ge-mealt hī se mód-sefa,
 né his mægenes láf
 ge-wác æt wíge,
 þa se wýrm on-fand
 syððan hīe tó-gædre
 ge-gán hæfdon.
 Wig-láf maðelode
 word-rihta fela,
 5260 sægde ge-síðū,
 hī wæs sefa geómor :
 ic ðæt [eall] ge-man
 þær we medu þegun,
 þon[ne] we ge-héton
 ússu hláf-orde
 in biór-sele,
 ðe ús ðas beágas geaf,
 þ̅ we hī ða gúð-getawa
 gyldan woldon,
 5270 gif hī þys-lícu
 þearf g̅-lūpe,
 helmas and heard sweord ;
 ðe he úsic on herge ge-ceás
 5283 þegon.

[128^b.]

- tó ðyssū síð-fate
 sylfes willū,
 on-múnde úsic mǣrða,
 and me þas mǣðmas geaf,
 þe he úsic gār-wígend
 góde tealde,
 5280 hwate helm-berend :
 þeáh ðe hláf-ord ús
 þis ellen-weorc
 ána á-ðohte
 tó ge-fremmanne,
 folces hyrde,
 for-ðā he manna mǣst
 mǣrða ge-fremede,
 dæda dol-lícra :
 nú is se dæg cumen
 5290 ꝥ úre man-dryhten
 mægenes be-hófað
 gódra gúð-rinca :
 wutun gangan tó
 helpen hild-fruman,
 þenden hit sý
 gled-egesa grim.
 God wát on mec
 ꝥ me is micle leófre
 ꝥ mínne líc-haman
 5300 mid mínne gold-gyfan
 gled fæðmie :

5274 síð-fæte.

5300 mínum. g-gifan.

ne þynceð me ge-rýsne
 ꝥ we rondas beren
 eft to earde,
 nemme we ár mægen
 fâne ge-fyllan,
 feorh ealgian
 Wedra ðeódnes.

[197]

Ic wát gear[e]
 5310 ꝥ náron eald ge-wyrht,
 ꝥ he ána scyle
 Ge[áta] dúguðe
 gnorn þrówian,
 ge-sígan æt sæcce :
 úrū sceal sweord and helm,
 byrne and byrdu scrúd,
 [beón] ge-mæne.
 Wód þá þurh þone wæl-ræc,
 wig-h[ea]folan bær
 5320 freán on fultū ;
 feá worda c[wæð] :
 leófa Bió-wulf
 læst eall tela
 swá ðú on g[eó]guð-feore
 geara ge-twæde,
 ꝥ ðú ne á-læte
 be ðe lífigendū
 dóm ge-dreósan :
 scealt nú dædū róf,

5302 gerisene.

5318 réc.

5310 ge-riht.

5325 ge-cwæde.

- 5330 æðeling án-hydig,
ealle mægene
feorh ealgian,
ic ðe ful-læstu.
Æfter ðám wordū
wyrn yrre cwom,
átol in-wít-g[æst],
óðre síðe,
fýr-wylmū fáh,
fiónda nió[san],
5340 láðra manna :
lig-ýðū for-born
bord w[ið] rond,
byrne ne meahte
geóngū gár-wígan
geóce ge-fremman ;
ac se maga geónga
und[er] his mæges scyld
elne ge-eóde,
þá his ágen [wæs]
5350 gledū for-grunden.
Ðá-gen gúð-cyning
[mærdæ] ge-múnde,
mægen-strengo,
slóh hilde-bille
[þ] hyt on heafolan stôd
niþe ge-nýded,
Nægling for-bærst,
ge-swác æt sæcce

5341 for-barn.

5342 ronde.

sweord Bió-wulfes,
 5360 gomol and græg-mæl; [197^b.]
 hī ⁊ gifeðe ne wæs
 [⁊] hī írenna
 ecge mihton
 helpan æt hilde;
 wæs sió hond tó strong
 se ðe meca ge-hwane,
 míne ge-fræge,
 swenge ofer-sóhte
 þon he tó sæcce bær
 5370 wæpen wundū heard;
 næs him wihte ðe sél.
 Ðá wæs þeód-sceaða
 þriddan síðe,
 frecne fyr-draca,
 fæhða ge-mýndig;
 ræse on ðone rófan
 þá hī rū á-geald,
 hát and heaðo-grim
 heals ealne ymbe-feng
 5380 biteran banū,
 he ge-blódegod wearð
 sawul-drióre,
 swát ýðū weóll.

XXXVII.

þá ic æt þearfe
 þeód-cyninges

5382 írenne.

5383 ecga.

5384 insert, ge-frægn.

and-longne eorl
 ellen cýðan,
 cræft and cénðu,
 swá him ge-cynde wæs :
 5390 ne hédde he þæs heafolan,
 ac sió hand ge-barn
 módiges mannes,
 þær he his mægenes healpé ;
 ⁊ he þone níð-gæst
 nioðor-hwéne slóh,
 secg on searwū,
 ⁊ ðæt sweord ge-deáf
 fáh and fæted ;
 ⁊ ðæt fýr on-gon
 5400 sweðrian syððan ;
 þá-gen sylf cyning
 ge-weóld his ge-witte,
 wæl-seaxe ge-bræd,
 biter and beadu-scearp
 ⁊ he on byrnan wæg :
 for-wrát Wedra helm [189]
 wurm on middan
 feónd ge-fyldan
 ferh-ellen wræc,
 5410 and hí hyne þa bégen
 á-broten hæfdon
 sib-æðelingas,
 (swylc sceólde secg wesan
 þegn æt ðearfe,)

5393 mæges.

5394 þá.

ꝥ ƿā ƿeódne wæs
 síðas síge-hwíle
 sylfes dædū
 woru[lde]-ge-weorces,
 ƿá sið wund on-gon
 5120 ƿe hī se e[orð]-draca
 ær ge-worhte
 swelan and swellan :
 [he] ꝥ sona on-fand
 ꝥ hī on breóstū
 beal[o-níð] weóll,
 attor on innan :
 ƿá se æðeling gíong
 ꝥ he bi wealle
 wís-hycgende
 5430 ge-sæt on sesse ;
 seah on enta ge-weorc
 hú ƿa stán-bogan,
 stapulū fæste,
 éce eorð-reced
 innan healde.
 Hyne ƿá mid handa
 heoro-dreórigne
 ƿ[eó]den mærne,
 ƿegn un-ge-mete tīll,
 5440 wine-dryht[en] his
 wætere ge-lafede,
 hilde-sædne,
 and his hé[lo] on-speón.
 5416 síðes síge-hwífl. 5428 be.

Bió-wulf mæpelode,
 he ofer b[enne] spræc,
 wunde wæl-bleáte;
 wisse he gearwe
 ⁊ he dæg-hwíla
 g-drogen hæfde,
 5450 eorðan wyn[ne];
 ðá wæs eall sceacen
 dógor-ge-rímes,
 deað un-ge-mete neáh :
 nú ic suna mínū
 syllan wolde
 gúð-ge-wædu,
 þær me gifeðe swá
 ænig yrfe-weard [189^b.]
 æfter wurde,
 5460 líce ge-lenge.
 Ic ðas leóde heóld
 fiftig wintra;
 næs se folc-cyning
 ymbe-sittendra
 ænig ðára
 ðe mec gúð-winu
 [g]rétan dorste,
 egesan ðeón :
 ic on earde bād
 5470 [m]æl-ge-sceafta,
 heóld mín tela,
 ne sóhte searo-níðas,
 ne me swór fela

áða on ún-riht.
 Ic ðæs ealles mæg
 feorh-bennū seóc,
 ge-feán habban,
 forða me wítan ne ðearf
 waldend fira

5488 morðor-bealo maga,
 þonne mín sceaceð
 líf of líce.

Nú ðú lungre geong
 hord sceáwian
 under hárne stán,
 Wig-láf leófa,
 nú se wýrm ligeð
 swefeð sáre wund,
 since be-reáfod :

5490 bió nú on ófoste
 þ ic ær-welan,
 gold-æht on-gite,
 gearo sceáwige
 swegle searo-gīmas,
 þ ic ðý séft mæge
 æfter máððū-welan
 [mí]n á-lætan
 líf and leód-scipe
 þone ic longe heöld.

XXXVIII.

5500 Ðá ic snúde ge-frægn
 sunu Wih-stānes,

5483 gang.

æft word-cwydū,
 wundū dryhtne
 hýran heaðo-siôcū,
 hring-net beran,
 brogdne beadu-sercean,
 under beorges hróf.

Ge-seah ðá sige-hreðig
 þá he bi sesse geóng;

5510 mago-þegn módig, [190]

máððu-sigla fealo,
 gold glitmian
 grunde ge-tenge,
 wundur on wealle,
 and þæs wyrmes denn,
 ealdes uht-flogan,
 orcas standan
 fyrn-manna fatu,
 feormend-leáse,

5520 hyrstū be-hrórene :

þær wæs helm monig
 eald and ómig,
 earm-beága fela
 searwū ge-sæled :
 (sinc eáðe mæg,
 gold on gr[unde],
 gū-cynnes ge-hwone
 ofer-higian,
 hyde se ðe wylle:)

5530 swylce he siómian ge-seah
 segn eall-gylden

5509 be.

5511 fela.

heáh ofer horde,
 hond-wundra mæst,
 ge-locen leóðo-cræftū,
 of ðā leóman stôð
 ⁊ he þone grund-wong
 on-gitan meah[te],
 wræce giond wlitan.
 Næs ðæs wyrmes þ[ær]

5540 on-sýn ænig,
 ac hyne ecg for-nā.
 Ðá ic [on] hlæwe ge-frægn
 hord reáfian,
 eald enta ge-weorc,
 áne mannan;
 hī on bearm hlod[an]
 bunan and discas,
 sylfes dóme;
 segn eác ge-no[m],
 5550 beácna beorhtost,
 bill ær-ge-scod,
 ecg wæs íren
 eald-hláf-ordes
 þā ðára máðma
 mund-bora wæs
 longe hwíle,
 lig-egesan wæg
 hátne for horde,*

5535 leóma.

* The word horde has been tampered with in the MS.

- hioro-weallende
 5560 middel-nihtum,
 oðþ he morðre swealt. [190^b]
 Ar wæs on ófoste,
 eft-síðes georn,
 frætwū ge-fyrðred;
 hyne fyrwet bræc,
 hwæðer collen-ferð
 cwicne ge-métte
 in ðā wong-stede,
 Wedra þeóden
 5570 ellen-siúcne,
 þær he hine ár for-let.
 He ðá mid þā máðmū
 mærne þiódén,
 dryhten sínne,
 driórigne fand,
 ealdres æt ende:
 he hine eft on-gon
 wæteres weorpan,
 oðþ wordes ord
 5580 breóst-hord þurh-bræc;
 gomel on giógoðe
 gold sceáwode:
 Ic ðára frætwa,
 freán ealles ðanc
 wuldur-cyninge
 wordū [se]cge,
 écū dryhtne,
 þe ic her ou starie;

þæs ðe [ic] móste
 5590 mínū leóðū
 ær swylt-dæge
 swylc ge-[str]ýnan ;
 nú ic on máðma hord
 mínne be-bóhte
 fróde feorh-lege :
 fremmað ge-ná
 leóða þearfe :
 ne mæg ic her leng wesan ;
 hátað heaðo-mære
 5600 hlæw ge-wyrcean,
 beorhtne æfter bæle,
 æt brimes nosan ;
 se scel tó ge-myndū
 mínū leóðū
 heáh hlifian
 on Hrones næsse ;
 ⁊ hit sæ-líðend
 syððan hátan
 Bió-wulfes biorh,
 5610 ða ðe Brentingas
 ofer flóða ge-nipu
 feorran drifað. [191]
 Dyde hī of healse
 hring gylденne,
 þíóden þrist-hydig
 þegne ge-scalde,
 geóngū gár-wigan,
 5593 *del on.* 5591 *mínum.* 5603 *sceal.*

gold-fáhne helm,
 beáh and byrnan,
 5620 hét hyne brúcan well.
 Ðú eart ende-láf
 ússes cynnes,
 Wæg-mundunga ;
 ealle wyrd for-sweóf
 míne magas
 tó metod-sceafte,
 eorlas on elne ;
 ic hī æfter sceal.
 Ðæt wæs þā gomelan
 5630 gingæste word,
 breóst-ge-hygdū,
 ær he bæl cure,
 háte heaðo-wylmas :
 hī of hwæðre ge-wát
 sawol sécean
 sóð-fæstra dôm.

[XXXVIII.]

Ðá wæs ge-gongen
 gumū un-fródū
 earfoð-lice,
 5640 ⁊ he on eórðan ge-seah
 þone leófestan
 lifes æt ende
 bleáte ge-bæran ;
 bona swylce læg,
 5630 gingeste. 5634 hréðre.

- eges-líc eorð-draca,
 eald[re] be-reáfod,
 bealwe ge-bæded ;
 beáh-hordū leng
 wurm wóh-bogen
 5650 wealdan ne móste,
 ac him írenna
 ecga for-namon,
 hearde heaðo-scearde,
 homera láfe,
 ꝥ se wíð-floga
 wundū stille
 hreás on hrúsan
 hord-ærne neáh ;
 nalles æfter lyfte
 5660 lácende hwearf
 middel-nihtū,
 máðm-æhta wlonc
 an-sýn ýwde,
 ac he eorðan ge-feóll
 for ðæs hild-fruman
 hond-ge-weorce :
 huru ꝥ on lande
 lyt manna ðáh
 mægen-ágendra,
 5670 míne ge-fræge,
 þeáh ðe he dæda ge-hwæs
 dystig wære,
 ꝥ he wið áttor-sceaðan
 oreðe ge-ræse,

[191^b.]

- oððe hring-sele
hondū styrede,
gif he wæccende
weard on-funde
búon on beorge.
- 5680 Bió-wulfe wearð
dryht-máðma dæl
deáðe for-golden :
hæfde æg-hwæðre
ende ge-fered
lænan lífes.
Næs ðá lang tó ðon
þ ða hild-latan
holt of-gefan,
tydre treów-logan
- 5690 tyne æt somne,
ða ne ðorston ær
dareðū lácan
on hyra man-dryhtnes
miclan þearfe ;
ac hý scamiende
scyldas bæran,
gúð-ge-wædu,
þær se gomela læg,
wlítan on Wi-láf :
- 5700 he ge-wergad sæt
feðe cempa
freán eaxlū neáh,
- 5679 búan. 5688 of geafon. 5691 dorston.
5696 bæron. 5699 Wíglaf.

wehte hyne wætre ;
 hī wiht ne speóp,
 ne meahte he on eorðan
 ðeáh he úðe wel,
 on ðā frū-gāre
 feorh ge-healdan,
 né ðæs wealdendes

5710 wiht on-cirran ;
 wolde dōm Godes [192]
 dædū rædan

gumena ge-hwylcū
 swá he nú gen déð.
 Ðá wæs æt ðā geóngū
 grī and-swar[u]
 éð-be-gete
 þā ðe ær his elne for-leás.
 Wig-láf maðelode

5720 Weoh-stānes sunu,
 sec sárig-ferð
 seah on un-leófe :
 þ̅ lá mæg secgan
 se ðe wyle sóð sprecan,
 þ̅ se mon-dryhten
 se eów ða máðmas geaf,
 eored-geatwe
 þe ge þær on-standað,
 þon he on ealu-bence
 5730 oft ge-sealde

5704 speów.

5721 secg.

- heal-sittendū
 helm and byrnan,
 þeóden his þegnū
 swylce he þryd-licost
 ó-wer feor oððe neáh
 findan meahte,
 ꝥ he genunga
 gúð-ge-wædu
 wraðe for-wurpe,
 5740 ðá hyne wíg be-get :
 nealles folc-cyning
 fyrd-ge-steal[lan]
 gylpan þorfte,
 hwæðre hī God úðe,
 sigor[a] waldend,
 ꝥ he hyne sylfne ge-wræc
 ana mid ecge,
 þá hī wæs elnes þearf.
 Ic hī líf-wraðe
 5750 lytle meahte
 æt-gifan æt gúðe,
 and on-gan swá þeáh
 ofer mín ge-met
 mæges helpen :
 symle wæs þý sǣmra
 þoñ ic sweorde drep
 ferhð-ge-níðlan,
 fýran swíðor
 5734 þryðlicost.
 5740 begeat.

5735 ó-hwær.

weóll of ge-witte,
 5760 fergendra tó lyt
 þrong ymbe þeóden,
 þá hyne sió þrag be-cwom. [192^b.]
 Hú sceal sinc-þego
 and swyrd-gifu,
 eall éðel-wyn,
 eówrū cynne
 lufená-licgean :
 lond-rihtes mót
 þære mæg-burge
 5770 monna æg-hwylc
 ídel hweorfan,
 syððan æðelingas
 feorran ge-fricgean
 fleám eówerne,
 dō-leásan dǣd :
 deáð bið sélla
 eorla ge-hwylcū
 þonne ed-wít-líf.

XL.

Héht ðá þ heaðo-weorc
 5780 tó hagan bióðan,
 ūp ofer ecg-clif,
 þær þ eorl-weorod
 morgen-longne dæg
 mód-giómor sæt
 bord-hæbbende,
 5780 wergendra. 5783 Nú. 5787 leofen. J. G.

béga on wénū
ende dógores
and eft-cymes
leófes monnes.

5790 Lyt swígode
niwra spella
se ðe næs ge-råd ;
ac he sóð-líce
sægde ofer ealle :
nú is wil-geofa
Wedra leóda,
dryhten Geáta
deáð-bedde fæst :
wunað wæl-reste

5800 wyrmes dædū ;
him on efn ligeð
ealdor-ge-winna,
siex bennū seóc ;
sweorde ne meahte
on ðā ág-læcean
ænige þinga
wunde ge-wyrcean.
Wig-láf siteð
ofer Bió-wulfe,

5810 byre Wih-stánes,
eorl ofer óðrū
un-lífigendū,
healdeð hige-máðum

5813 hyge-méðum.

beáfod-wearde
 leófes and láðes.
 Nú [is leódum] wén
 orleg-hwíle,
 syððan under
 Froncū and Frysū
 5820 fyll cyninges
 wíde weorðeð;
 wæs sió wroht scepen
 heard wið Hugas,
 syððan Hige-lác cwom
 faran flót-herge
 on Fresn[a] land;
 þær hyne het-ware
 hilde ge-hnægdon,
 elne ge-eódon
 5830 mid ofer-mægene,
 ⁊ se byrn-wíga
 búgan sceólde;
 feóll on feðan:
 nalles frætwe geaf
 ealdor dúgoðe.
 Us wæs á-syððan
 mere-Wioingas
 milts un-gyfeðe.
 Ne ic te Sweó-ðeóde
 5840 sibbe oððe treówe
 wihte ne wéne;

5822 scapen.

5837 Wi-cinga.

ac wæs wide cúð
 þte Ongen-ðio
 ealdre be-snýðede
 Hæð-cen Hreþling,
 wið Hrefna-wudu,
 þá, for on-m[ed]lan,
 ærest ge-sóhton
 Geáta leóde
 5850 gúð-Scilfingas.
 Sona hī se fróda
 fæder Oht-heres,
 eald and eges-full,
 hond-slyht á-geaf;
 á-breót brī-wisan
 brýða heorde,
 gomela ió-meowl[an],
 golde be-rofene,
 Onelan modor
 5860 and Oht-heres;
 and ðá folgode
 feorh-ge-níðlan,
 oððæt hī oð-eódon
 earfoð-líce
 in Hrefnes-holt,
 hláf-ord-leáse.
 Be-sæt ðá sin-herge
 sweorda láfe,
 wundū werge,
 5870 [weán] oft ge-hét [193^b.]
 5844 besníðede. 5855 ábreát.

earmre teóhhe
 ond-lo[nge] niht;
 cwæð he on mergenne
 méces ecgum
 getan wolde,
 sum on galg-treówu
 tó gamene :
 frófor eft ge-lamp
 sárig-módu,
 5880 somod ær-dæge,
 syððan hie Hyge-láces
 horn and býman,
 gealdor on-geaton,
 þá se góda côm
 leóda dúgoðe
 on last faran.

XLI.

Wæs sió swát-swaðu
 Swóna and Geáta,
 wæl-ræs weora,
 5890 wíde ge-sýne ;
 hú ða folc mid hī
 fæhðe tó-wehton.
 Ge-wát him ðá se góda
 mid his gædelingū,
 fród fela-geómor,
 fæsten sécean,
 eorl Ongen-þiό
 5878 g-treówū. 5888 Sweóna. 5899 wera.

- ufor on-cirde ;
 hæfde Hige-láces
 5900 hilde ge-frunen,
 wlonces wíg-cræft ;
 wiðres ne trúwode
 ꝥ he sæ-mannū
 on-sacan mihte,
 heáðo-líðendū,
 hord for-standan
 bearn and bryde ;
 béah eft þonan
 eald under eorð-weall.
 5910 Ðá wæs æht boden
 Sweóna leódū,
 segn Hige-láce[s] ;
 freoðo-wong þone
 ford ofer-eódon
 syððan Hreðlingas
 tó hagan þrunon.
 Ðær wearð Ongen-ðió
 ecgū sweordū,
 blonden-fexa
 5920 on-bid wrecen,
 ꝥ se þeód-cyning
 ðafian sceólde
 eafores áne dóm. [194]
 Hyne yrringa
 Wulf Won-reding
 wæpne ge-ræhte,
 5918 sweorda, 5923 lofores.

þ hī for swenge
swát ædrū sprong
forð under fexe :

5930 næs he forht swá ðéh
gomela Scilfing,
ac for-geald hraðe
wyrsan wrixle
wæl-hlem þone,
syððan ðeód-cyning
þyder on-cirde.

Ne meahte se snella
sunu Won-redes
ealdū ceorle

5940 hond-slyht giofan,
ac he hī on heáfde
helm ær ge-scer,
þ he blóde fāh
búgan sceólde ;
feóll on foldan,
næs he fæge þá git ;
ac he hyne ge-wyrpte
peáh ðe hī wund hríne.
Let se hearda

5950 Hige-láces þegn
bráde méce
þá his bróðor læg ;
eald sweord eótonisc
entiscne helm
brecan ofer bord-weal ;

5929 feaxe.

5940 gifan.

5942 ge-scear.

Ðá ge-beáh cyning
 folces hyrde,
 wæs in feorh dropen :
 Ðá wæron monige
 5960 þe his mæg wriðon
 ricone á-rærdon,
 Ðá hī ge-rýmed wearð
 ꝥ hīe wæl-stówe
 wealdan móston ;
 þenden reáfode
 rint óðerne ;
 namon Ongen-ðio
 íren-byrnan,
 heard swyrd hilted
 5970 and his helm somod,
 háres hyrste,
 Hige-láce bæc.
 He [ðám] frætwū feng
 and hī fægre ge-hét
 leána[on] leódū,
 and ge-læsta swá :
 geald þone gúð-ræs
 Geáta dryhten,
 Hreðles eafora,
 5980 þá he tó hám be-côm
 Eofore and Wulfe mid ;
 ofer máðmam sealde
 hiora ge-hwæðrū
 hund þusenda

[194^b.]

5958 him. drepen.
 5976 ge-læste.

5972 bæron.
 5962 máðmam.

landes and locenra beága :
 ne ðorſte hī ða leán oð-wítan
 mon on middan-gearde,
 syððan hie ða mærdða ge-slógon ;
 and ðá lofore for-geaf

5990 án-gan dohtor,
 hám-weorðunge,
 hyldo tó wedde.
 Ðæt ys sió fæhðo
 and se feónd-scipe,
 wæl-níð wera,
 ðæs ðe ic hafo,
 þe us séceað tó
 Sweóna leóda,
 syððan hie ge-fricgeað

6000 freán úserne
 ealdor-leásne,
 þone ðe ár ge-heóld
 wið hettendū
 hord and ríce,
 æfter hæleðða hryre
 hwáte Scildingas,
 folc-red fremede,
 oððe furdur gen
 eorl-scipe efnde.

6010 Me is ófost betost
 þ we þeód-cyning
 þær sceáwian,
 and þone ge-bringan

5996 ðæs þe ic wén hafo.
 6007 folc-ræd.

5996 leóde.
 6010 Nu.

- þe ús beágas geaf
 on áð-fære :
 ne scel ánes hwæt
 meltan mid þā módigan,
 ac þær is máðma hord,
 gold un-ríme
 6020 gríme ge-ceá[*pod*] ;
 and nú æt síðestan
 sylfes feore
 beágas (be-bóh)te
 þa sceall brond fretan,
 æled þeccean,
 nalles eorl wegan [195]
 máððum tó ge-mýndum,
 né mægð scýne
 habban on healse
 6030 hring-weorðunge ;
 ac sceall geómor-mód,
 golde be-reáfod,
 oft, nalles æne,
 el-land tredan ;
 nú se here-wísa
 hleahtor á-legde,
 gamen and gleó-dreám :
 forðon sceall gár wesan
 monig morgen-ceald
 6040 mundū be-wunden,
 hæfen on handa ;
 nalles hearpan swég
 wígend wecccean,
 6018 sceal.

ac se wonna hrefn
 fūs ofer fægū
 fela reordian,
 earne secgan
 hú hī æt æte speów,
 þenden he wið wulf
 6050 wæl reáfode.
 Swá se secg hwata
 secgende wæs
 láðra spella,
 he ne leág fela
 wyrda ne worda.
 Weorod eall á-rás,
 eódon un-blíðe
 under eara næs,
 wollen teare,
 6060 wundur sceáwian :
 fundon ðá on sande
 sáwul-leásne
 hlim-bed healdan
 þone þe hī hringas geaf
 ærran mælū :
 þá wæs ende-dæg
 gódu ge-gongen
 þ se gúð-cyning,
 Wedra þeóden,
 6070 wundor-deáðe swealt :
 ær hī þær ge-segan
 syl-lícran wiht,

6044 hræfn.

6063 hlin-bed.

6049 wulfe.

6071 gesegon.

- wŷrm on wonge,
 wiðer-ræhtes þær
 láðne licgean ;
 wæs se leg-draca,
 grim-líc grý[re],
 gledū be-swæled, [195^b]
 se wæs fiftiges
 6080 fót-ge-mearces
 lang on legere :
 lyft-wynne heöld
 nihtes hwílū,
 nyðer eft ge-wát
 dennes niosian,
 wæs ða deáðe fæst ;
 hæfde eorð-scrafta
 ende ge-nyttod ;
 him big-stóðan
 6090 bunan and orcas,
 discas lagon,
 and dýre swýrd
 ómige þurh-etone,
 swá hie wið eorðan fæðm
 þusend wintra
 þær eardodon :
 þon wæs þ̅ yrfe
 eácen-cræftig,
 iú-monna gold
 6100 galdre be-wunden,
 þ̅ ðam hring-sele
 hrínan ne móste
 6089 stódon. 6093 etene.

gumena ænig,
 nefne God sylfa,
 sigora sóð cyning,
 sealde þā ðe he wólde
 (he is manna ge-hyld,)
 hord openian,
 efne swá hwylcū manna
 6110 swá hī ge-met ðúhte.

XLII.

Ðá wæs ge-sýne
 ⁊ se síð ne ðáh
 þā ðe un-rihte
 inne ge-hyde,
 wræce under wealle;
 weard ær of-slóh
 feara sūne,
 þā sió fæhð ge-wearð
 ge-wrecen wráð-líce,
 6120 wundur hwar þon
 eorl ellen-róf
 ende ge-fere
 líf-ge-sceafta;
 þon leng ne mæg
 mon mid his[mag]ū
 medu-seld búan,
 swá wæs Bió-wulfe
 þā he biorges weard, [196]
 sóhte searo-níðas,
 6130 seolfa ne cúðe þurh hwæt

his worulde ge-dál
 weorðan sceólde :
 swá hit oð dômes dæg
 diópe be-nemdon
 þeódnas mære,
 þa ðæt þær dydon,
 ꝥ se secg wære
 synnū scildig,
 hergū ge-heaðerod,
 6140 hell-bendū fæst,
 wōmū ge-witnad,
 se ðone wong stráde ;
 næs he gold-hwæte,
 gearwor hæfde
 agendes ést
 ær ge-sceawod.
 Wig-láf maðelode
 Wih-stánes sunu :
 oft sceall eorl monig
 6150 ánes willan
 wræca dreógeð,
 swá ús ge-worden is ;
 ne meahton we ge-læran
 leófne þeóden,
 rices hyrde,
 ráð ænigne;
 ꝥ he ne grétte
 gold-weard þone ;

6151 dreógan.

lete hyne licgean
 6160 þær he longe wæs,
 wícū wunian
 oð woruld-ende :
 heöldon heáh ge-sceap ;
 hord ys ge-sceáwod
 grīme ge-gongen,
 wæs ⁊ gifeðe tó swið
 þe ðone þyder on-tyhte :
 Ic wæs þær inne
 and ⁊ eall geond seh
 6170 recedes geatwa,
 þá me ge-rýmed wæs ;
 nealles swæs-lice
 sið á-lýfed
 inn under eorð-weall ;
 ic on ófoste ge-feng
 micle mid mundū
 mægen-byrðenne
 hord-ge-streóna,
 hider út æt-bær [196^b.]
 6180 cýninge mínū ;
 cwíco wæs þá géna
 wís and ge-wittig,
 worn eall ge-spræc
 gomol on ge-liðo,
 and eowic grétan hét,
 bæd ⁊ ge-ge-worhton

6163 healdan.

6169 seah.

6181 cwíce.

- æfter wines dædū
 in bæl-stede
 beorh þone heán,
 6190 micelne and mærne,
 swá he manna wæs
 wígend weorð-fullost
 wíde geond eorðan,
 þenden he burh-welan
 brúcan móste.
 Uton nú efstan
 óðre
 seón and sécean
 searo-ge-þræc,
 6200 wundur under wealle;
 ic eow wísige
 ⁊ ge ge-noge
 ne on sceáwiað
 beágas and brád gold:
 síe síó bær gearo,
 ædre ge-æfned
 þon we út cymen,
 and þon ge-ferian
 freán úserne,
 6210 leófne mannan,
 þær he longe sceal
 on ðæs waldendes
 wære ge-þolian.
 Hét ðá ge-beóðan

6197 óðre [síðe].

byre Wih-stānes,
 hæle hilde-dior,
 hæleða monegū
 bold-ágendra,
 ⁊ hie bæl-wudu
 6220 feorran feredon,
 folc-ágende
 gódu tó-génes :
 nú sceal gled fretan,
 weaxan wonna leg,
 wígena strengel
 þone ðe oft ge-bād
 isern-scúre,
 þon stræla storm
 strengū ge-bæded .
 6230 scóc ofer scild-weall,
 sceft-nytte heóld
 fæder-gearwū fús,
 fláne full eóde.
 Huru se snotra
 sunu Wih-stānes
 á-cigde of corðre
 cýninges þegnas,

 þa sélestan,
 6240 eóde eáhta sum
 under in-wit-hróf ;
 hilde-rinc sū
 on handa bær
 6230 scaft-n. 6238 feðer-gearwū.
 6238 seofone tó somne.

[198]

æled-leóman,
 se ðe on orde geóng ;
 næs ðá on-hlytme
 hwá þ hord strude,
 syððan or-weardé
 ænigne dæl
 6250 secgas ge-segon,
 on sele wunian,
 læne licgan ;
 lyt ænig mearn
 þ hie ófost-líc
 út ge-feredon
 dýre máðmas ;
 dracan éc scufun,
 wýrm of weall-clif,
 leton wæg niman,
 6260 flód fæðmian
 frætwa hyrde :
 þ wæs wunden gold
 on wén hladen,
 æg-hwæs un-rim ;
 æþelinge boren,
 hár hilde-[deór],
 tó Hrones-næsse.

XLIII.

Him ðá ge-giredan
 Geáta leóde
 6270 ád on eorðan,

6257 scufon.

6265 æþeling ge-b.

6262 þá wæs.

6268 ge-giredon.

un-wác-licne,
 helm-be-hongen,
 hilde-bordū,
 beorhtū byrnū,
 swá he béna wæs :
 á-legdon ðá tó-middes
 mærne þeóden
 hæleð hiófende,
 hláf-ord leófne ;
 6280 on-gunnon þá on beorge
 bæl-fýra mæst
 wigend weccan :
 wu[du-r]éc á-stáh
 sweart of swíc-ðole,
 swógende let
 [wópe] be-wunden,
 wind-blond ġ-læg,
 oð ꝥ he ða bân-hús
 ge-brocen hæfd[e],
 6290 hát on hreðre ;
 higū un-róte
 mód-ceare mændon,
 mon-dryhtnes [cwealm] ;
 swylce geómor-gyd
 lat....meowle..... [198^b.]
 wunden heorde
 sorg-cearig sælde
 ge-neahhe
 ꝥ hió hyre
 6300 gas heorde
 6291 hygu.

..ode wa... ælla wonn

.....

hildes egesan

heaðo-helm mid

heofon réce s....

Ge-worhton ða

Wedra leóde

hlæw on líde,

se wæs heáh and brád,

6310 et-líðendū

wíde tó-sýne,

and be-timbredon

on tyn-dagum

beadu-rófis bécn,

bronda

wealle be-worhton

swá hyt weorð-lícost

fore-snotre m̄

findan mihton :

6320 hí on beørg dydon

bég and b[eorht] siglu,

eall swylce hyrsta,

swylce on horde ær

níð-hydige m̄

ḡ-num̄ hæfdon ;

for-leton eorla g-streón

eorðan healdan,

gold on greóte,

þær hit nú gen lífað

6330 eldū swá un-nýt

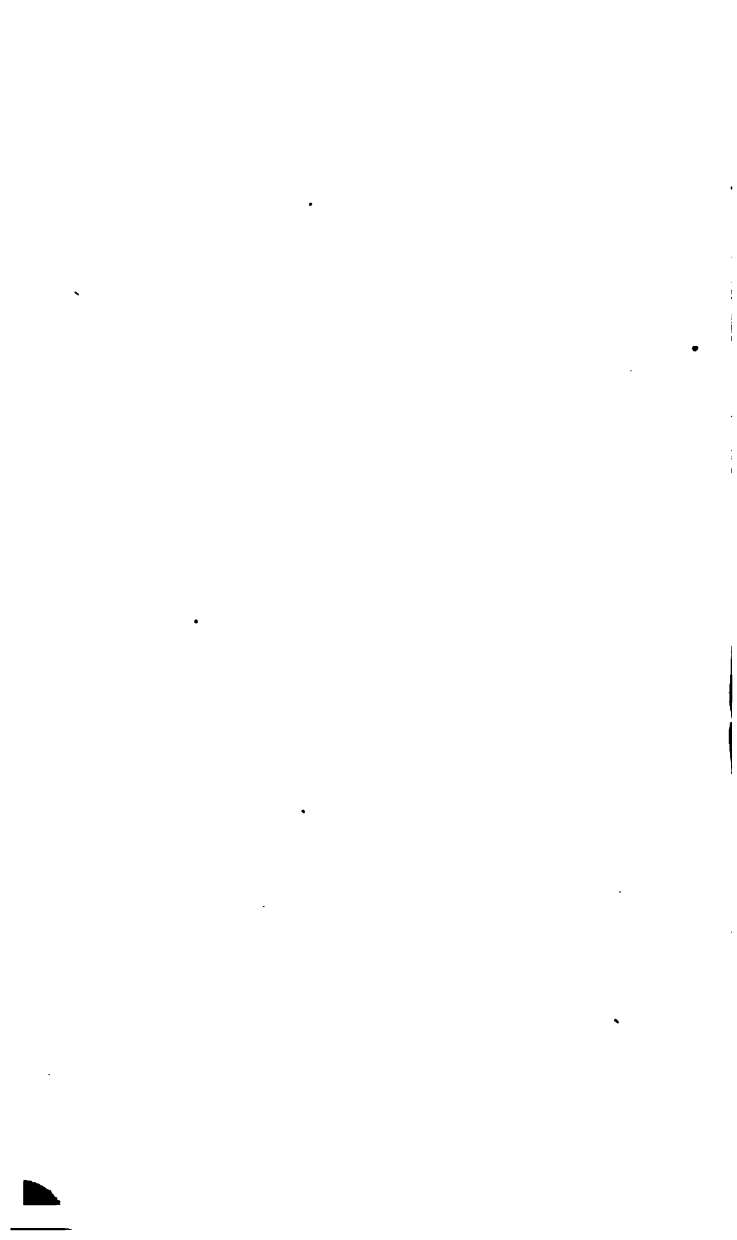
6304 helme.

6310 wæg-l.

6321 beæg.

swá hit [æror] wæs.
 Ðá ȳbe hláw riodan
 hilde-deóre,
 æþelinges. .cann,
 ealra twelfa
 woldon cwiðan
 kyning mænan,
 word-gyd wrecen
 sylfe spreca[n] ;
 6340 eahtodan eorl-scipe,
 and his ellen-weorc
 dúguðū démdon,
 swá hit g̃-d[éfe bið]
 ȝ mon his wine-dryht
 wordū herg̃,
 ferhðū freo[ge]
 [þonne] he forð scile
 of lic-haman;
 [læne] weorðan.
 6350 Swá be-gnornodon
 Geáta leóde
 hláf-ord [leóf]ne
 heorð-g̃-neátas;
 cwædon ȝ he wære
 wyrold-cyning[a]
 manna mildust
 and m[on-þwæ]rust,
 leódū liðost
 and lóf-geornost. .
 6333 ridon. 6340 eahtodon.
 6355 woruld-c.

THE
TRAVELLER'S SONG,
AND THE
BATTLE OF FINNES-BURH.



THE
TRAVELLER'S SONG.

Wíd-sið maðolade [fol. 84^b.]
word-hord on-leác,
se ðe mæst
mærða ofer eorðan,
folca geond ferde :
oft he flette ge-þáh
myne-lícne mápþum ;
hine from Myrgingum
æpele on-wócon ;
10 he mid Ealh-hilde
fálre freóþu-webban,
forman síþe,
Hreð-cyninges
hám ge-sóhte,
eástan of Ongle,
Eorman-ríces,
wráþes wár-logan.
On-gon þá worn sprecan :
fela ic monna ge-frægn
20 mægþum wealdan,
(sceal þeóda ge-hwylc

¹ maðelode.

⁴ mægða.

³ fandode.

²¹ þeódna.

þeáwum lifgan,
 eorl æfter óþrum
 éðle ræðan,
 se þe his þeóden-stól
 ge-þeón wile,)

ðára wæs Wala

[fol. 85]

hwíle sélast,
 and Alexandreas

30 ealra rícost
 monna cynnes,
 and he máest ge-þáh
 þára þe ic ofer foldan
 ge-frægen hæbbe.

Ætla weóld Hunum,
 Eorman-ríc Gotum,
 Becca Baningum,
 Burgendum Gifica ;
 Cásere weóld Creacum,

40 and Cælic Finnum,
 Hagena Holm-rýcum,
 and Henden Glommum ;
 Witta weóld Swæfum,
 Wada Hælsingum,
 Meaca Myrgingum,
 Mearc-healf Hundingum,
 ðeód-ríc weóld Froncum,
 ðyle Rendingū,
 Breoca Brondingū,

50 Billing Wernum ;
 Os-wine weóld Eowum,

28 sélest.

and Ytum Gef-wulf;
Fin Folc-walding
Fresna cynne;
Sige-here lengest
Sæ-denum weöld,
Hnæf Hocingum,
Helm Wulfingū,
Wald Woingum,
60 Wod Ðyringū,
Sæ-ferð Sycgum,
Sweóm Ongend-þeów,
Sceaft-here Ymbrum,
Sceafa Long-beardū,
Hūn-hæt Werum,
and Holen Wrosnum.
Hring-weald wæs haten
Here-farena cyning;
Offa weöld Ongle,
70 Alewih Denū,
se wæs þara manna
módgast ealra;
nó hwæpre he ofer Offan
eorl-scype fremede,
ac Offa ge-slóg
ærest monna,
cniht-wesende,
cyne-rica mæst:
nænig efen-eald him
80 eorl-scipe máran,

89 Onglum.

on orette
 áne sweorde;
 merce ge-mærde
 wið Myrgingū
 bi Fífel-dore;
 heóldon forð siþþan
 Engle and Swæfe
 swá hit Offa ge-slóg.
 Hróp-wulf and Hrōð-gár
 90 heóldon lengest
 sibbe æt somne, [85^b.]
 suhtor-fædran,
 siþþan hý for-wræcon
 Wi-cinga cynn,
 and Ingeldes
 ord for-bigdan,
 for-heówan æt Heorote
 Heaðo-beardna þrym.
 Swá ic geond ferde fela
 100 fremdra londa,
 geond ginne grund;
 gódes and yfles
 þær ic cunnade
 cnósle bi-dæled,
 freó-mægum feor
 folgade wíde;
 for þon ic mæg singan
 83 mearce. 96 for-bigdon.
 97 for-heówon. 108 freó-magum.
 106 folgode.

- and secgan spell,
 mænan fore mengo
 110 in meodu-healle
 hú me cyne-góde
 cystum dóhten.
 Ic wæs mid Hunum
 and mid Hréð-gótum,
 mid Sweóm and mid Geátum,
 and mid Súþ-Denum;
 mid Wenlum ic wæs and mid
 Wærnum,
 and mid Wi-cingū;
 mid Gef-þum ic wæs and mid
 Winedū,
 120 and mid Gef-flegum;
 mid Englum ic wæs, and mid
 Swæfū,
 and mid Ænenum;
 mid Seaxum ic wæs and Sycgum,
 and mid Sweord-werum;
 mid Hronum ic wæs and mid
 Deánum,
 and mid Heaþo-Reamum;
 mid Ðyringum ic wæs,
 and mid Ðrowendū;
 and mid Burgendum
 130 þær ic beág ge-þáh,
 me þær Gúð-here for-geaf

glæd-licne máppum
 songes tó leáne,
 næs ⁊ sáne cyning.
 Mid Froncū ic wæs, and mid

Frysum,
 and mid Frumtingū;
 mid Rugum ic wæs and mid
 Glommū,
 and mid Rum-Walum.

Swylce ic wæs on Eatule

140 mid Ælf-wine,
 se hæfde mon-cynnes,
 míne ge-fræge,
 leohteste hond
 lófes tó wyrccenne,
 heortan un-hneáweste
 hringa ge-dáles,
 beorhtra beága,
 bearn Eád-wines.

[86]

Mid Sercingum ic wæs,
 150 and mid Seringum,
 mid Creacū ic wæs, and mid
 Finnū,
 and mid Cásere
 se þe win-burga
 ge-weald áhte,
 Wiolane and Wilna,
 and Wala-rices;

¹⁴⁴ wyrccanne.

¹⁵⁶ welena and wilna. W. G.

mid Scottū ic wæs and mid
 Peohtum,
 and mid Scride-Finum;
 mid Lid-wicingum ic wæs,
 and mid Leonū,
 160 and mid Long-beardum;
 mid Hæðnum, and mid
 Hæleþum,
 and mid Hundingum;
 mid Israhelum ic wæs,
 and mid Exsyringum,
 mid Ebreum, and mid Indeum,
 and mid Egyptum;
 mid Moidum ic wæs, and mid
 Persum,
 and mid Myrgingum,
 and Mofdingum,
 170 and ongend Myrgingum,
 and mid Amothingum;
 mid East-Ðyringum ic wæs, and
 mid Eolum,
 and mid Istum,
 and Idumingum;
 and ic wæs mid Eorman-ríce
 ealle þrage,
 þær me Gotena cyning
 góde dóhte,
 se me beág for-geaf

161—175 appear to me spurious; they can
 hardly be reduced to sense or metre.

- 180 Burg-warena fruma
 on þam siex hund wæs
 smættes goldes,
 ge-scyred sceatta
 scilling ríme ;
 þone ic Eád-gilse
 on æht sealde
 mínum hleó-drihtne,
 þá ic tó hám bi-cwom,
 leófum tó leáne
 190 þæs þe he me lond for-geaf,
 mínes fæder épel,
 freá Myrginga.
 And me þá Ealh-hild
 óþerne for-geaf,
 dryht-cwen dúguþe,
 dohtor Eád-wines ;
 hyre lóf lengde
 geond londa fela
 þon ic be songe
 200 secgan sceólde,
 hwær ic under swegl
 sélast wisse
 gold-hrodene cwen
 giefe bryttian,
 doñ wit scilling
 scíran reorde
 for uncrum síge-dryhtne
 song á-hófan :

[86^b.]

202 sélest.

208 á-hofon.

hlúde bi hearpan
 210 hleóþor swinsade :
 þoñ monige men
 móðum wlonce
 wordum sprecan
 þa þe wel cúþan,
 ꝥ hi næfre song
 séllan ne hýrdon.
 Ðonan ic ealne geond hwearf
 éþel Gotena,
 sóhte ic â síþa
 220 þa sélestan,
 þæt wæs inn-weorud
 Earman-ríces.
 Heðscan sóhte ic, and Beáðecan,
 and Herelingas ;
 Emercan sóhte ic, and Fridlan,
 ond Eást-Gotan,
 fródne and góðne
 fæder Un-wenes.
 Seccan sóhte ic, and Beccan,
 230 Seafolan and Ðeód-ríc.
 Heaþo-ríc and Sifecan,
 Hlīpe, and Incgen-þeów ;
 Eád-wine sóhte ic, and Elsan,
 Ægel-mund, and Hun-gár,
 and þa wloncan ge-dryht
 wið Myrginga ;

213 spræcon. 214 cúþon. 222 Eormenríces.

Wulf-here sóhte ic, and Wyrm-
here.

ful oft þær wig ne á-læg
þonne Hræda here

240 heardum sweordū,

ymb Wistla-wudu

wérgan sceóldon

ealdne épel-stól

Ætlan leódum :

Ræd-here sóhte ic, and Rond-here,

Rum-stán, and Gísl-here,

Wíper-gield, and Freoþe-ríc,

Wudgan, and Haman ;

ne wæron þ̅ ge-síþa

250 þa sáemestan

þeah þe ic hý á-nihst

nemnan sceólde ;

ful oft of þám heápe

hwínende fleág

giellende gár

on grome þeóde ;

wræccan þær weóldan

wundnan golde

werum and wífum,

260 Wudga and Hama.

Swá ic þ̅ symle on-fond

on þære feringe

þæt se biþ leófast

[87]

lond-búendum,
 se þe him God syleð
 gumena ríce
 tó ge-healdenne
 þenden he her leofað.
 Swá scríþende
 270 ge-sceapum hweorfað
 gleó-men gumena
 geond grunda fela,
 þearfe secgað,
 þonc-word sprecaþ,
 simle súð oþþe norð
 sumne ge-métað
 gydda gleáwne,
 geofum un-hneáwne,
 se þe fore dúguþe wile
 280 dôm â-ræran,
 eorl-scipe æfnan,
 oþþæt eal scaceð
 leoht and líf somod.
 Lóf se ge-wyrceð
 hafað under heofonū
 heáh-fæstne dôm.

267 ge-healdanne.

THE
BATTLE OF FINNES-BURH.

.... nas byrnað,
næfre hleóþrode þá
hearo-geóng cyning,
né ðis ne dagað eástan,
né her draca ne fleógeð,
né her ðisse healle
hornas ne byrnað, .
ac her forð-berað,
fugelas singað,
10 gylleð græg-hama,
gúð-wudu hlynneð,
scyld scefte on-cwyð;
nú scíneð ðes mona
waðol under wolcnum,
nú á-rísað weá-dáda
ðe ðisne folces níð
fremman willað:
ac on-wacnigeað nú
wígend míne,
20 habbað eówre landa [æht],

• heoro-g.

18 sceafte.

20 eówra.

- hicgeað on ellen,
 windað on orde,
 wesað on-móde.
 Ðá á-rás monig
 gold-headen þegn,
 gyrde hine his swurde;
 Ðá tó dura eódon
 driht-líce cempan,
 Sige-ferð and Eaha
 30 hyra sweord ge-tugon,
 and æt óðrum durum
 Ord-láf and Gúð-láf,
 and Hengest sylf
 hwearf him on laste.
 Ðá gyt Gár-ulf
 Gúð-ere styrode,
 Ðæt he swá freolíc-feorh
 forman síðe
 tó Ðære healle durum
 40 hyrsta ne bæran,
 nú hyt níða heard
 á-nyman wólde;
 ac he fragn ofer eal
 un-dearninga,
 deór-mód hæleð,
 hwá Ða duru heólde.
 Sige-ferþ is mín nama, cwæð he,

²¹ hycgeað.

⁴⁰ bære.

⁴² á-niman.

²⁵ gold-hladen.

⁴¹ hit.

⁴³ frægn.

240 BATTLE OF FINNES-BURH.

ic eom Secgena leód,
wrecten wíde-cúð;
50 fela ic weána ge-bád,
heardra hilda,
ðe is gyt her witod
swæ þer ðú sylf tó me
sécean wylle.
Ðá wæs on healle
wæl-slihta ge-hlyn,
† sceólde celod bord
† ge-numon handa,
bán-helm berstan,
60 buruh-ðelu dynede,
oð æt þære gúðe
Gár-ulf ge-crang,
ealra árest
eorð-búendra,
Gúð-láfes sunu : ymb hyne
góðra fæla hwearf
lacra hrær
hræfen wandrode,
sweart and sealo-brún ;
70 swurd-leóma stód

⁴⁹ wræccena. ⁵³ swá þær. ⁵⁴ wille.

⁵⁷ As they stand, this and the following line are unintelligible. As the metre is defective, it is possible that some lines may have been lost between them : I will venture a correction ; sceólde næglod bord ge-numen handa.

⁶⁶ fela.

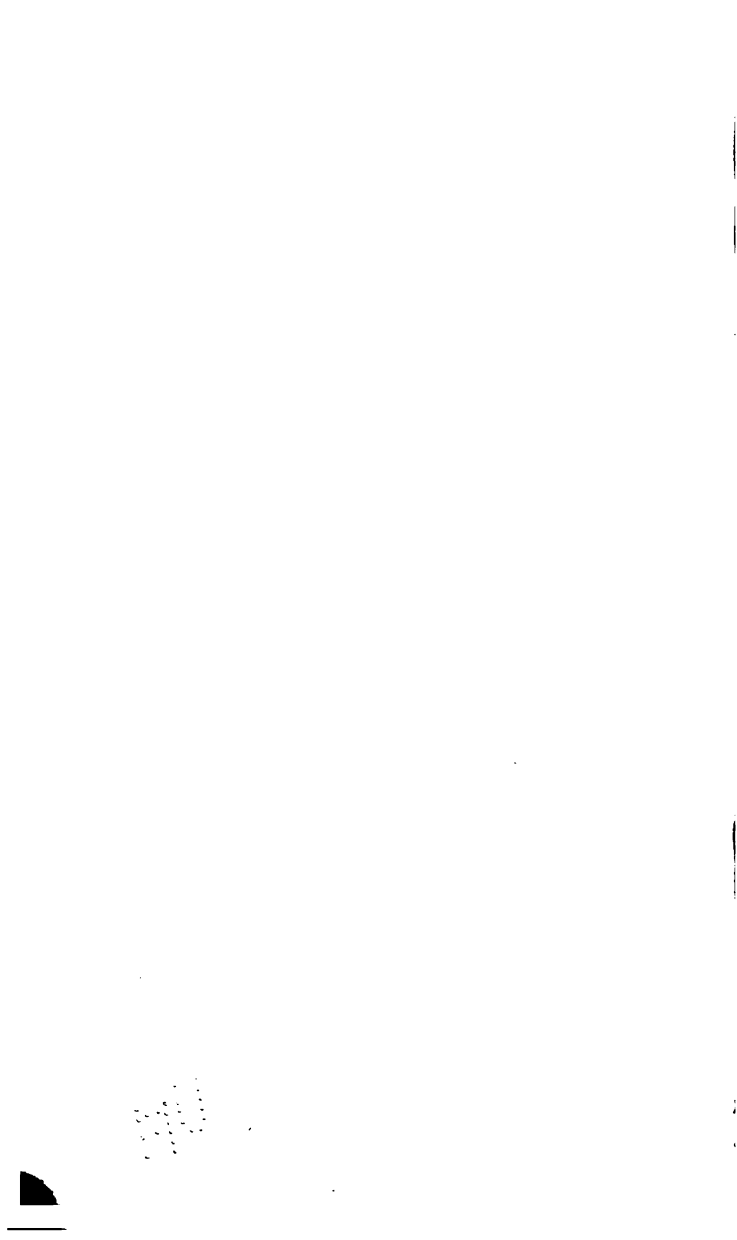
⁶⁷ láðra hræw.

swylce eal Finns-buruh
 fýrenu wære;
 ne ge-frægn ic næfre wurðlicor
 æt wera hilde
 sixtig sige-beorna
 sél ge-bæran,
 † ne nefre swá
 noc hwítne medo
 sél for-gyldan,
 80 ðonne Hnæfe guldon
 his hæg-stealdas:
 híg fúhton fíf dagas
 swá hyra nán ne feól
 driht-gesfða,
 ac híg ða duru heóldon;
 ða ge-wát him wund hæleð
 on wæg gangan,
 sæde þ his byrne
 á-brocen wære,
 90 here-sceorpum hrór,
 and eác was his helm ðyrl.
 Ðá hine sóna frægn
 folces hyrde
 hú ða wígend hyra
 wunda ge-náson,
 oððe hwæper ðæra hyssa. . .

76 sele.
 85 dura.

77 næfre.
 87 weg.

78 not-h.
 91 wæs.



GLOSSARY.

âĥ-sweord (m) *jugjurandum*. l. 4123. A word that has nothing to do with sweord (n) *ensis*. Ohd. suert or suart, *jugjurandum* eid-suart. *id.* Gloss. Rab. 968^a. Jun. 210. aid-suart. Gl. Par. vid. Graff's *Diutiska*. 1.253. So O. Nor. eipa svarþa. *juramenta jurata*. Gudr. I, 20. Eipa opt vm svarþa. *juramenta sæpe jurata*. Atl. q. Grænl. 31.

blonca (m) *equus*. l. 1705. Cod. Ex. fol. 106. So Lajam. fol. 32^b. 77^b. &c. Schilter in his *Thesaurus* gives the Ohd. *planchaz. equus pallidus*; *hodie blank*. This is however merely the neut. sing. of the adj. *planh. albus*; and is consonant to the Teutonic custom, by which general names for horses are neuter: but it is clear that this lost its force early in England, for not only does the passage in the Exeter-book prove that the word was a masculine of the form given above, which might be abundantly shown from middle English romances, but in one of these latter we have "very *broune* was the *blonk*." Gaw. and Golog. iii. 19. (ed. 1509). The word is found, Will. and Werw. p. 120. Cott. MSS. Nero. A. X. fol. 76. 76^b. (in the former of which two last references we have the unusual *blonkkes* for *blonken*). The word is not of common occur-

rence in A. S., which uses, 1. Mearh (m). *equus*. myre. (f) *equa*. 2. eoh (m) ge-hleóp þone eoh. Bryhtn. l. 375. vide also Cod. Exon. fol. 89^b. the O. Sax. *ehu*. Helj. 12. This is also the name of the Rune in the Anglo-Saxon and O. Saxon alphabets, under the equivalent form *eh*. 3. Wicg (n) which occurs in this poem, l. 467, 570, 627, 2083, 2799, 4344. Cod. Ex. fol. 104, 106, 106^b. 127. O. Sax. *uuigg*. Helj. 12. O. Nor. *wigg*. Gud-qu. II. 18. Sigurd-qu. II. a. 17. (Edd Sæm. vol. ii. p. 161, 303). 4. hængest (m) *equus admissarius*. 5. hors (n.) 6. fola (m) *pullus*. 7. máðm. *cimelium*; *donum*. though constantly used in this sense, and in the Gothic Bible (*maipms*) translating *δωρον*, is so frequently conjoined in A. S. poems with *mearh*, as to render it probable that it was once a name for a horse. vide Cod. Ex. fol. 90. 123^b. So Mhd. Meiden. *equus*. Ditr. 2904, 2908, 3153.

bleáte. *deletus*. l. 5643. bleáta drinc. *potus lethalis*. Cod. Ex. fol. 47. Got. Bláutjan. *delere*. Marc. vii. 18. but ? bleáðe *segniter* from bleáð, *segnis*. Cædm. 206 where Thorpe's correction is faulty. Conf. Cod. Verc. i. 406. ne wæs him bleáð hige. O. Nor. Blaupr. *mollis*. *meticulosus*. *effeminatus*. Sig. q. II, b. Atl. 9. Grænl. 24.

bord-hreóða (m) *clypei defensio*. l. 4401. Cædm. p. 187, 192. Cod. Verc. i, 260. So scyld-hreóða. Cædm. 184. Cod. Ex. 17^b. where this reading must be substituted for the faulty scyld-hreada. There is in no one of the Teutonic or Scandinavian languages anything corresponding to *hreóða*, which Grimm. (Gr. ii. 499.) upon what authority I know not, translates *testudo*. The

hint he throws out respecting *hreóð arundo* is quite inadmissible upon etymological grounds, though it agrees very well with what we know of the composition of the shield. Without assuming any such change of *r* and *l*, as in the Ohd. *chilihha*. A. S. *cyreke. ecclesia. cumbor, cumbol signum. brember, brembel tribulus*, I think *hreóð* and *hleóð* to be words of one and the same meaning, viz. *protectio. defensio.*

bront. *æstuans. torrens.* l. 475, 1130. Cod. Verc. i, 550. vi, 473. O. Nor. brandr (m) *rostrum navis*, i. e. *pars æstuans.* Sigurþ-qu. ii. a. 17.

eofor (m) *aper. cassis apro ornatus.* l. 2217. &c. Cod. Ex. fol. 92. The superstition which considered a *boar*, the animal sacred to the goddess Freya, to be an amulet in war, and which is noticed by Tacitus, *Mor. Germ.* xlv., is described at length in l. 2053, &c. 2905, &c. though I am otherwise unacquainted with the word *wala* in the former passage; see, however, Biörn, in *voc. wala*; see also, the gloss. to vol. i. and iii. of the Edda Sæm. in *voc. hildi-swini*, the former of which is mistaken as to the first word in the compound: it is the A. S. *hild (f) bellum*, as in the compounds *hilde-rinc, hilde-deór, hilde-gríme.*

eólet (m or n) l. 446. This difficult and obscure word, which to the best of my knowledge is found only in this passage, may possibly mean *molestia*. In the *Ægis-drecca*, 3. Loki says,

Ioll oc afa

færi ec Aso sonom

oc blend ec þeim swá meini mióp.

(Ed. Sæm. i. p. 152.)

but both the words, Ióll (for which by the way read Iól with Arn. Magn.) and Afo are very obscure. The probable sense of the passage is; *certamen et ærumnam porto filiis Asorum, et sic illis noxiâ medum misceo*. If the eól in eólet be this root, the word will be an analogous formation to the masculines ylf-et, gan-et, hyrn-et, the feminines þeów-et, and fréót for fréów-et; see however Grimm. Gr. ii. 220. and Gloss. vol. i. Ed. Sæm. in voc. Afo.

eormen-cyn. (n) *genus humanum*. l. 3909. Cod. Ex. fol. 88^b. eormen-grund. l. 1711. This eormen appears in composition like mægen. regen. and þeód. to be merely an intensative. That it derives its power from the name of some heathen god is probable; even in A. S. I think I have found traces of such a meaning; for instance, in the dialogue between Salomon and Saturn in the Red book of Darby (CC. Col. Cant. No 422. p. 19.), I find the following words put into the mouth of the former, þú eart swíðe bittres cynnes. eorre eormen-strýnde. *es tu valde amari generis, iratæ ethniciæ progeniei*. It is found in the following words, Got. Airmanareiks. A. S. Eormen-ríc. l. 2402. Cod. Ex. fol. 84^b 86. O. Nor. Iörmun-ríkr. Indeed it is very common in A. S. proper names. In the MS. No. 201. CCC. fol. 147, I find the following; Eormen-ræd, Eormen-burh, Eormen-gið, Eormen-hild. Ohd. Her-munduri, (Tac); Irmin-Got, Hild. l. 28. Irmin-diót, id. l. 12, *orbis terrarum*. Irmin-súl. *altissima (? divina) columna*. Docen, 203^b Gl. Mons. 360. see also, H. Meibom de Irmin-sula. O. Sax. Irmin-thiód, *tota terra*. Hólj. 10, 33, 41, 67, 80, 81. Irmin-man, *genus humanum* id. 38. but in p. 87, l. 13, irmin-thiód denotes

merely *ingens multitudo*, and in l. 21 is explained by *megin-thiód*, and in p. 88, by *man-kunnies manag*. O. Nor. *iörmun-gandr. serpens immanis, iörmun-rekkr. bos jugalis. iörmun-grund. orbis terrarum*, see Lex. Mythol. vol. iii. Edd. Sæm. in voce. *iörmun*. A. S. Eormen-láf. Norm. Prop. Beów. l. 2647. This word in l. 4463, seems merely to refer to some ancient and by-gone might.

eóten (m) gigas. monstrum. l. 223, 836, 1515, 1760, &c. I incline to the belief expressed by Mr. Price, that our forefathers called *Jutes* any race not immediately connected with themselves. Thus, before the coming of Woden and the Asi, all the Scanian peninsula was possessed by *Jutes*; and Brutus found in Britain, *Eotends* or *Jutes*. In the *Waf-þrudnis-mál* (Ed. Sæm. vol. i. p. 3, &c.) a passage occurs curiously illustrating this view of the case. In stanza 15, Odin asks,

Hwé se á heiter
er deiler meþ iötna sonom
grund oc meþ Goðom.

Quomodo fluvius nominatur
Qui dividit inter filios gigantum
Terram atque Deos.

to which the reply is, (st. 16.)

Ifing heiter á
er deiler meþ alda sonom
grund oc meþ Goðom.

Ifing fluvius nominatur
Qui dividit inter filios hominum
Terram atque Deos.

The race of mortals then were *Jutes* in the

eyes of Odin. In l. 2137, 2169, 2283, *Eotenas* must be the name of the Frisians, who we know were afterwards so called. And that even the Mythic *Iōtnar* of the Edda were originally a race, and a race cognate to our own, seems probable from the specimens of their language preserved to us in the *Al-vís-mál*. (Ed. Sæm. vol. i. p. 253, &c.) Whatever may have given rise to the term in its general acceptation, it was early applied to any being possessed of supernatural strength, or defiled by supernatural crime, and in the latter sense it continued long in use. The mighty sword with which *Beówulf* slew the Grendel's mother, and which none but himself could have wielded, was "*eald sweord eótonisc*," and was forged by the giants who lived before the flood. So the antique vessels of gold found by *Wig-láf* in the Dragon's cave were stored by *Jutes*, and the work of *entas*, a work nearly synonymous with *eótenas*, vide l. 3356, *enta ær-ge-weorc*. and Cod. Ex. fol. 77^b. *eald enta ge-weorc*. In *Lajamon* the superhuman strength of *Corineus* is said to be such, "*swylc hit weore an eotend*." In all these passages there is no bad sense, but rather a feeling of the mighty works of old; and so in *Ohd*, we have *entisk* used for *antiquus*. *Diut-iska*, l. 493, 533. Every thing evil was however attributed to the *Jutes*, as may be seen in the Edda. Even their women did not escape; witness the compensation demanded by *Hrímgerda* for the slaughter of her father. *Helga*. qu. Hadd. st. 24. where she says:

waki þú Helgi
ok bæť wip Hrímg-erþi

er þú lezt höggwin Hata.
 eina nótt kná hon
 hia jöfri sofa
 þa hefir hon havlva bætvr.
 vigila tu Halga
 et emenda Hrimgerdæ
 quod tu Hatim percussisti.
 Per unam noctem liceat illi (i. e. H—.)
 cum principe dormire
 tunc habebit illa malorum satisfactionem.

In spite of the elaborate defence of the author of the Wilkina Saga, the Jutish lady might justly have retorted upon Sigurd's daughter. (Wilk. Sag. p. 175, etc. Ed. Peringskiöld.) In Piers Plowman the word *Jutte* is used as a term of contempt; fol. 52^b. (Ed. 1550) and Jamieson in his Etym. Dict. gives it as yet subsisting in Scotland; though he is not fortunate in his etymology of the word, (from Giutan. *fundere*, quasi *dregs*,) any more than Grimm, who more ingeniously, I think, than soundly, derives it from etan, *edere*. (Gram. ii. 25.) Lastly, in the prose Reinke de Vos, the carpenter's wife is called Vrw Yutte, Lib. i. cap. 9. The reader is referred for further information to the Lex. Myth. Ed. Sæm. vol. iii. *in voce*.

fifel-cyn (n) *genus monstrorum*. l. 208. The word fifel is the O. Nor. *fífl* (n) and denotes *monstrum*. *dæmon infestus*. also *fatuus* as in Norw. and Dan. *Fioll*. *Fiolle*. Its true sense is found in the following passage of the Völuspá. st. 45.

Kiöll fer austan
 koma mvno Muspellz

vm lavg lyder
enn Loki styrir.
Fara fífl-megir
med freka allir
þeim er bródir
Byleips í för.

Carina fertur ab oriente
venient Muspelli
per mare populi:
illam Lokius gubernet.
ibit genus monstruosum
omne cum lupo (Fenri)
quibuscum incedet
frater Byleipi

The same meaning is probably contained in the fífel-streám of Ælf. Boeth. 188. and fífel-wæg. Cod. Verc. vi, 473. in both which passages the word seems to denote some part of the Mediterranean. fífel-dore Cod. Ex. 85, is obscure on account of the second word. At any rate, I must object to the rendering given by Lye of fífel, and apparently recognized by Professor Conybeare, in fífel dore. (Illust. of A. S. Poetry, p. 14.) The derivation of fífel from fífl éðel is contrary to every rule of sound etymology.

firgen. not *igneus*, but *montanus*, in the following compositions, firgen-streám, l. 2718. firgen-beam, l. 2828, &c. It is the Gothic Faírguni (n) *mons*. Mat. viii. 1. Marc. v. 5, 11. Contrariwise the O. Nor. *fiörgyn terra* never occurs in composition. In the Ohd. and other German dialects, the word is lost, but no doubt once existed, from the proper names Vergun and Virgunt. "Der swarz-walt und diu Vergunt." Wilh. d. heil. 175* see Grimm. Gr. ii. 175. franca (m) *hastile*. l. 2420. Beorhtn. l. 153, 279.

Cædm. 119, where see Mr. Thorpe's note on the passage; so also the following passage in the Cott. MS. Jul. E. vii. consisting principally of metrical Lives of Martyrs,

þá stóð his *franca*

fúle be-gleddod

mid Julianes blóde

biinnan þám ge-sceóte. fol. 17^b.

which in the Latin life of St. Basil, from which the Saxon poem was no doubt made, runs thus, "invenit *lanceam* illius sanguine madentem." MSS. Col. Trin. R. 5. 22. fol. 47. *gombe* (f) *vectigal*. l. 21. Cædm. 119. The meaning of this obscure word is shown in the following passage of the O. Sax. Hèlj. p. 11. that im ni mahti átellian.¹

man gúmonó

sulíca *gambra*

so imo scolda geldan.

i. e. "such tax as he ought to pay." The word here is a sing. acc. of the first strong declension, making its gen. sing. in á; while in A. S. it is either a weak masculine of the form *gomba*, or a feminine, *gombe*, in either case making all its inflections, except the gen. and dat. pl. in *an*. I have given it (f) from the analogy of the O. Sax.; the *r* makes no difficulty since the root *gam* is the same in both words: however as *gambra* is found both in the Cott. and Munich codices it cannot be considered an error of the copyist. In the passage of Ulfilas corresponding to the above verses, i. e. Luc. ii. 3. the word *gameljan* is found: this has nothing to do with *gombe*, and must be read *ga-méljan describere*. see Gamban. Gloss. Ed. Sæm. vol. i. and Grimm. Gr. ii. 59.

hafela (m) l. 1337, 2654, 2473, 2842, 2896,

¹ *allettian*, Cod. Mon.

3041, 3227, 3269, 3557, hafala, l. 886, heafola, l. 5319, 5355, 5390. Probably any head-dress, but in Beowulf universally the mail-hood worn under the helmet. The curious enquirer will find drawings of the hafela in the illuminations prefixed to the O. Sax. Hólj. Cott. MSS. Cal. A. vii. and again Arund. MSS. No. 157. fol. 5; it there appears to join the nose-piece of the helmet, and leave merely the eye uncovered. The only other passages where I have found this word, are Cod. Verc. i, 2284 where it denotes *caput*, and Cod. Ex. fol. 15 and 51, in the first of which it may mean any head-dress; in the latter of these passages it however translates the *cervix* of Felix of Croyland's Latin original; see his Life of St. Guthlac, in the *Acta Sanctorum Benedictorum*. But there is a difficulty, which is not easily got over, in the word heofula, which occurs in some interlinear glosses to a Latin form of benediction nearly as comprehensive and detailed as Dr. Slop's famous curse. The MS. (Bibl. Publ. Cant. Ll, 1, 10.) is in a very old Saxon hand, and the glosses are of two different periods and in two different characters, one portion of them is however as old as the original MS. Over the word *fronti*, the older gloss stands *heofulan*, and the younger hand has expunged the *h* to put *n* in its place. That this arose from ignorance cannot be doubted; the word heofula had ceased to be in use, and the younger scribe thought the only word that resembled it was *neofula umbilicus*. Had it been heofulan *genæ*, there would have been no difficulty, the Ohd. *hiufelon* being exactly parallel: but why *frons*? the heafela itself is

a covering for the *cheeks*, it is the same as the *eofor-líc ofer-hleor*, the *boar-shaped cheek-guards*, l. 604. worn by Beowulf's followers. The relation between *iu* and *áu* in certain Gothic verbs, (which in A. S. have *eó* and *éá*), as vowel of the pres. and præt. respectively renders it difficult to reject *heófela* and *heáfela* as two independent nouns, formed upon different tenses of the same verb, upon the præt. of which are also formed Got. *háubiþ*, *caput*, Ohd. *houbit*, A. S. *heáfod*, yet throughout the better portion of the MS. the word is never written *heafola* but *hafela*. It is remarkable that as late as *Piers Plowman* we have "*howues* (i. e. hoods) of silke." fol. iiiii. Ed. 1550.

hearg-træf (m) l. 349. so I correct the inaccurate reading. The compound signifies *tabulatum templorum ethnicorum*, for *hearg* (m) O. Nor. *havrg* (see Gloss. Ed. Sæm. vol. i. in *voc.* and particularly Helg. q. Had. 4.) Ohd. *haruc*, is a thoroughly heathen word, and is only found in very ancient glosses. e. g. Hrab, 959^a. 963^b. 969^a. Jun. Gl. 212. In the following passages of Graff's *Diutiska*, it in general translates *lucus*, *delubrum*, the groves built by idolatrous Jewish kings; vol. i. p. 492, 495, 498, 513, 530, 532, and in p. 514^b *aruspicis* is translated by *harugara*. In A. S. *hearg* (f) usually denotes *idolum*, as in the following passage of Ælfred's Gregory: And ealle þa hearga Israhela folces wæron atyfrede on þam wæge. MS. Bibl. Publ. Cant. li. 3. fol. 88, 89, but *heargas* (m) *id.* fol. 89. So Cod. Verc. i. 3379 *hell-træf*. vi. 1856. *wearh-træf*. And so again, of *idolatrous* worship. Cod. Verc. 2, 95. *wig weorðian*. In *Bēow.* l. 350, *wig-weorðung* (f) is *cultus in templo*

adhibitus; so Cod. Ex. fol. 68, weoh-weorþing. The first word here has nothing to do with wig *bellum*, much less does it create a Saxon god of that name; it is the O. Sax. *wih* (m) *templum* Hólj. 3, 4, 5, &c. O. Nor. *we* (n. pl.) *sacra*.

heapo, a prefix denoting war, and probably representing a perished Goth. *hapus*, having moreover nothing whatever to do with *heáh*, *altus*. The corresponding Ohd. form *hadu* subsists in several proper names; *Hadu-brant*, *Hadu-prant* (*in bello splendens*), *Hadu-frit*, *Hadu-funs* (*in bellum paratus*), or is the *funs* a substantive and the meaning of the name, like *Hadu-prant*, *titio vel ignis belli*? (A. S. *hilde-leóma*.) *Hadumár*, (*gloriosus in pugna*) probably the *Catumerus* of Tacitus; but which is merely used as an epithet, *heaðo-mære*, in l. 5599 of our poem; (so the noble Spanish name of Bedamar, Goth. *Badu-méris*. A. S. *Beado-mære*.) so *Catualda* for *Catu-walda*, *rex pugnae*. In A. S. the word is very common, and is exactly parallel in composition to *hilde*, *beado*, and *gúð*. Thus *heapo-byrne* (*gúð-byrne*, *hilde-byrne*), *heapo-deór*, (*hilde-deór*), *bellus pugnae*, *heapo-rinc*, (*beado-rinc*, *hilde-rinc*, *gúð-rinc*, *here-rinc*), *heaðo-wæd*, *heaðo-lác*, *heapo-bearn*, *heaðo-fyr*, *heapo-láf*, *heapo-reáf*, *heapo-sceard*, *heapo-swát*, (*hilde-swát*), *sanguis bello fusus*, *heapo-swenge*, (*heoro-swenge*), *ensis vibratio*, *heapo-weorc*, *heapo-wylm*; and in the adj. *heapo-grim*, (*beado-grim*, *heoro-grim*, *níð-grim*, *wæl-grim*), *heapo-róf*, *heapo-seóc*, *vulneratus*, *heapo-torht*, all of which, and many besides, are found in *Beowulf*. The word *heápu* in l. 3721, and in the compound *heápu-lífende*, l. 5901, is not the word explained above, but denotes *profunditates maris*.

heoro-wearh (m) l. 2534. *lupus, monstrum*. The wyrgen in the word grund-wyrgen, l. 3036, I take to be the feminine of the word wearh; so it is soon after explained by the expression, brim-wylf. l. 3197.

here-pád (f) *lorica, vestis bellica*, l. 4510. Got. Páida. *tunica*. Mat. v. 40. Marc. vi. 6. Luc. iii. 2. O. Sax. péda. Hólj. 166, Ohd. Pfait or Pfeit. Gl. Cas. 854. Mhd. Pfeit. Dr. Grimm is therefore not quite correct when he says the word is not found in Saxon. Gr. vol. iii. 447. The following are epithets formed with pád, salwig-pád, Cod. Ex. 87^b salo-pád, id. 114^b salwig-páda (m) *qui vestem fulvum gerit*. Judith. p. 24. Æthelst. Ode. l. 121.

hós or hósu (f) *catus, turma*. l. 1842. Though as far as I know this word is only found in the one passage quoted, there is no kind of difficulty about its meaning. It is the Goth. hansa, Ohd. hansa, and bears the usual relation to those forms which is found throughout A. S. words of the same kind, i. e. A. S. ós Got. ans. So A. S. gós. Ohd. kans. (A. S. gandra.) A. S. ós. Got. Ans. O. Nor. ás. *Deus, heros*; which word, though perhaps we have found it in a single instance uncompounded, remains unquestionably in such proper names as Os-weald, Os-beorht. So in the Interlinear Psalter. Bibl. Publ. Cant. (Ff. 1. 23. f. 186.) I find twiggu oððe hósa, (for which read ósa,) given as the translation of *rhamnos*, i. e. Got. ans. *trabes*. Mós (m. or n.) *edulium*. Mone. Quellen, etc. p. 396. Dial. Sal. and Sat. MSS. C.C.C. Cant. fol. 16. is the O. Sax. mós. Hólj. 31. 88. 139. and the Ohd. muos. Hoffmann. Fundgruben, etc. p. 384, and belongs to an entirely different order of words. Is this the case also with wós, *succus*. ealo-wosa. Cod. Ex. fol 87^b.

here-wisa. Cædm. 6. 255. probably here-wisa. hoðma (m) perhaps *velamen, nubes?* l. 4911. Cod. Ex. 8^b.

láf (f) *reliquiæ*. This word, which occurs in many compound words and phrases, very often denotes a *sword*; so ealde-láf, l. 1584. yrfe-láf, l. 3802. i. e. *potissima hereditas*, homera-láf, *ensis*, properly *malleorum reliquiæ*, l. 5654. Cod. Ex. 102^b. Æthelst. Ode. l. 12. where see Mr. Price's note. (Warton. H. E. P. vol. i. lxxxix. Ed. 1824.)

regen. rén. This prefix, like þeód and mægen, is merely an intensative; so regn-beard, *valde durus*, l. 649. rén-weard, *custos strenuus*, l. 1533. regn-þeóf, Cædm. 212. Cod. Ex. 118: this word, probably in Gothic, *ragin, auctoritas, consilium*, as appears from *raginón, ragineis*, is found in O. Sax. and O. Nor. compounds. O. Sax. *regin-scatho*, Hólj. 163, 165. *regin-blind, penitus cæcus*. Hólj. 109. O. Nor. *regin-fiöll, montes altissimi*. *regin-diup*, etc. see Lex. Mythol. Ed. Sæm. vol. iii. *in voc. Regin*.

umbor-wesende, l. 92, 2374. On this compound Dr. Grimm makes the following observations, (Gr. ii. 589, n.) "Umbor wesende. l. 92. does not belong to the acc. sing. *hine, ænne*, (which would require *wesendne*,) but to þe and on-sendon: consequently it is a nom. pl. But in l. 2374, *umbor-wesendum* is a dat. sing. or pl. Lye gives, though without citing his passage, *umbor* as equivalent to *omber, amber, amphora, cadus*; may *umbor-wesende* then mean one drunk with wine? whom we to this day are wont to call *weinschlauch, wein-fass*, (conf. the name *amphora* for the *drinker*, Bonosus iu Vopiscus. Script. Hist. Ant. 2. 770.) The translation, l. 92, *qui eum initio ablegarunt solum per æquora temu-*

lenti, and l. 2374, *quod nos ambo fecerimus in gratiam et honorem isti ebrioso (istis ebriosis)* cannot be at all tried by the context, since in both cases the narration is made only episodically. Umber, equivalent to ombre, is however suspicious, because from the Ohd. *eimpar*, we should expect *umber*, equivalent to *amber*." With submission to Dr. Grimm, not only is the last consideration quite sufficient to overthrow his reading, but enough may be gathered from the context to enable us to give a shrewd guess at the meaning. In the Cod. Ex. fol. 89. we have these lines,

meotud ána wát
 hwær se cwealm cymeð
 þe heónon of cyððe ge-wíteð
 umbor ýceð
 þá éer adl nimeð.

umbor ýceð, probably *miseriam auget*. In the first passage, umbor-wesende, *miseri*, if my conjecture be sound, is applied to a party of warriors who have just consigned to the deep the body of a beloved chieftain: in the second Wealhþeow appeals in favour of her sons to Hróðwulf, on the score of kindnesses done by her to him in *his misery*, that is when his father had been murdered.*

* Though there is an inaccuracy in umbor-wesende for wesendne, there is no doubt but that it is to be construed with hine: the same error is committed in l. 742. The whole refers to the exposure of Scyld, as an infant. For the account of which see the Preface to vol. ii. James Grimm does not agree with me in the translation of umbor ýceð; in the *Deutsche Mythologie*, which I hope is shortly to appear, there is the following note; "the passage perhaps means, nova proles addit (restituit), quos morbus aufert." *Angelsächsische Stammtafeln*. p. xviii. note 2.

NAMES OF PERSONS, ETC.

MENTIONED IN BEOWULF.

Angles. Gár-mund, Offa,* Hreðel, and his sons Herebald, Hæðcyn and Higelác; the last is called the nephew of Swerting, who must therefore have been Hreðel's brother, and is not to be confounded with the Frisian or Old Saxon Swerting, by whom Fróda IV. of Denmark was slain. Offa is in our legend stated to be the nephew instead of the son and successor of Gármund, and to be of kin to Heming, a hero unknown to me. The Norse genealogies make no mention of Hreðel, and give Offa, Dan for a successor; this however signifies little, for it was the usual practice in these times for the sons to divide among themselves the whole inheritance, and every separate state therefore will give a separate line of succession. After the death of Herebald accidentally slain by Hæðcyn, the two brothers divided the kingdom, till Hæðcyn having fallen in battle against Ongenðeów, Higelác remained lord of the whole: but being slain in an unsuccessful inroad against the Frisians he was succeeded by his son Hardred; and this king having also fallen under the swords of the Sweónes, Beówulf, the hero of our tale, was called to the throne. He was a Wæg-munding, deriving his blood from the kingly

* See Traveller's Song, l. 69.

stock, and the son of Ecgðeów, who had to wife the sister of Higelác; but dying childless was succeeded by Wigláf, the son of Wihstán, his near kinsman, and the last survivor of the Wægmond family. Other heroes mentioned, not of royal blood, are Wulf and Iófor, the sons of Wonred, to the latter of whom Higelác married his daughter. An unnamed lady, the daughter of Hæreð, was Offa's wife or daughter-in-law, the latter of which suppositions is however the more probable from her being yet alive at the period of Beówulf's expedition to Denmark. The Angles are called Geátas, Wederas, Sáe-Geátas, etc.

Danes, called also Eást-Dene, Gár-D. Hring-D. North-D. Súð-D. West-D. Of these, three mythic kings are mentioned, viz. Scéf, Scyld, Beówulf the Scylding. Their era must be placed before the birth of our Lord. In the fourth and fifth centuries, we have Halfdane, and his sons, Heorogár, Hróðgár* and Halga. Ingeld † and Fróda V, whose son Hróðwulf was associated with Hróðgár in the kingdom, and married to his daughter Freáwære, were Halfdane's brothers, and Elan was their sister. Hróðgár by his queen Wealhþeów, a lady of the family of the Helmings, had two sons, Hreðric and Hróðmund. This royal race are collectively called Ingwinas, which seems to be the same name as the Norse Ynglingar. Besides these a Heremód is named as reigning tyrannically over some part of Denmark, who may be the same person as that connected with Sigmund the Wælsing, in l. 1795, and

* See Traveller's Song. l. 89.

† Id. l. 95.

260 NAMES OF PERSONS, ETC.

in the *Hyndlir Liðá*. 2. (Edd. Sæm. vol. i. 315.) Danish heroes, not of the blood royal, are *Æschere*, *Hunferð*, *Wulfgar*, *Gúðlác*, *Hengest* and *Oaláf*.

Frisians. *Fin*, the son of *Folcwalda*:* his queen was *Hildeburh*, the descendant of *Hoce*; and her son, *Hnæf*,† slain in battle against *Halfdene*. *Holings*, very liberally given to *Hnæf* as his wife by some commentators, is not a lady but an adverb. A *Hunláfing*‡ is mentioned as the slayer of *Hengest*, but this may be only a patronymic denoting *Fin*; *Oaláf* and *Gúðlác* revenged this murder by the slaughter of *Fin*, the destruction of his city, and the abduction of his treasury and queen to Denmark. Another Frisian chieftain, slain by *Beówulf*, was *Hugu* or *Hugh*.

Heaðobeardnas. A tribe, stated in l. 4060, etc. and in the *Traveller's Song*, l. 98, to have been defeated under the walls of *Heort* by *Hróðgar* and *Hróðwulf*, are otherwise unknown to me.

Sweóas. *Suiones*. Their kings were *Eádgils*, probably the *Adils* of the *Heims-kringla*, and *Athialus* of *Saxo*; *Ongenðeow*,‡ and his sons *Onela* and *Ohthere*, at feud with *Eádgils*. *Ongenðeow* was slain in a battle against *Higelác* by *Wulf* and *Iófor*: in revenge *Ohthere's* sons ravaged *Anglia* and slew *Hardred*; but were in turn defeated and killed by *Beówulf*,

* See *Traveller's Song*. l. 53.

‡ *Thorpe* however suggests, with great probability, that *Hunláfing* may only be the name of the sword with which *Hengest* was killed: according to the usual practice of the Saxons in naming their weapons, thus *Hrunting*. *Nægling*, &c.

† *Id.* l. 59.

‡ *Id.* l. 62.

and Wihstán, who espoused the cause of Eádgils. By the hand of Wihstán, Ohthere's son, Eánmund is particularly recorded to have fallen. The sons of Ohthere are called Hereric's nephews, and the whole race were Scylfings, among whom Hróðgár's sister was married.

These with the Franks,* once only mentioned; the Gifðas;† the Wioings;‡ the Wends, from among whom Wulfstán came into Hróðgár's service; the Brondings,§ whose king Brecca fought with Beówulf, and who lived in Ramesey; the Brentings; the Wylfings, (the Ylfingar of Hrolf-Kraki's history, and the Helga-quid. *Hund. i. 5. Edd. Sæm. vol. ii. p. 57*, and from whom sprang Sigurðr Fafnisbani); are the only races named in Beówulf.

Hermanaric, (Eormanric)|| the Ostro-Goth is introduced incidentally, l. 2402, as well as Hama, by whom he was slain, the Ammius of *Jornandes. cap. xxxiv.* The whole story, hinted at in the *Edd. Sæm. vol. ii, p. 240. Sigurð-quid. iii. 59.* is told, at length, by *Johannes Magnus, Lib. vi. c. 26.* (p. 223 of the Roman folio,) and by *Saxo, p. 157. Lib. viii.*, and may possibly have had some historical foundation, though it is quite impossible from the dates, that the daughter of Gudrun, Sigurðr's and afterwards Ætli's (Attila) wife, could have been married to Hermanaric. The Brósinga mene (m), of which this prince was possessed, and the Norse Brísíng men (n), the well known attribute of Freya, (*Edd.*

* See Traveller's Song. l. 47.

+ Id. l. 119.

‡ Id. l. 50 ?.

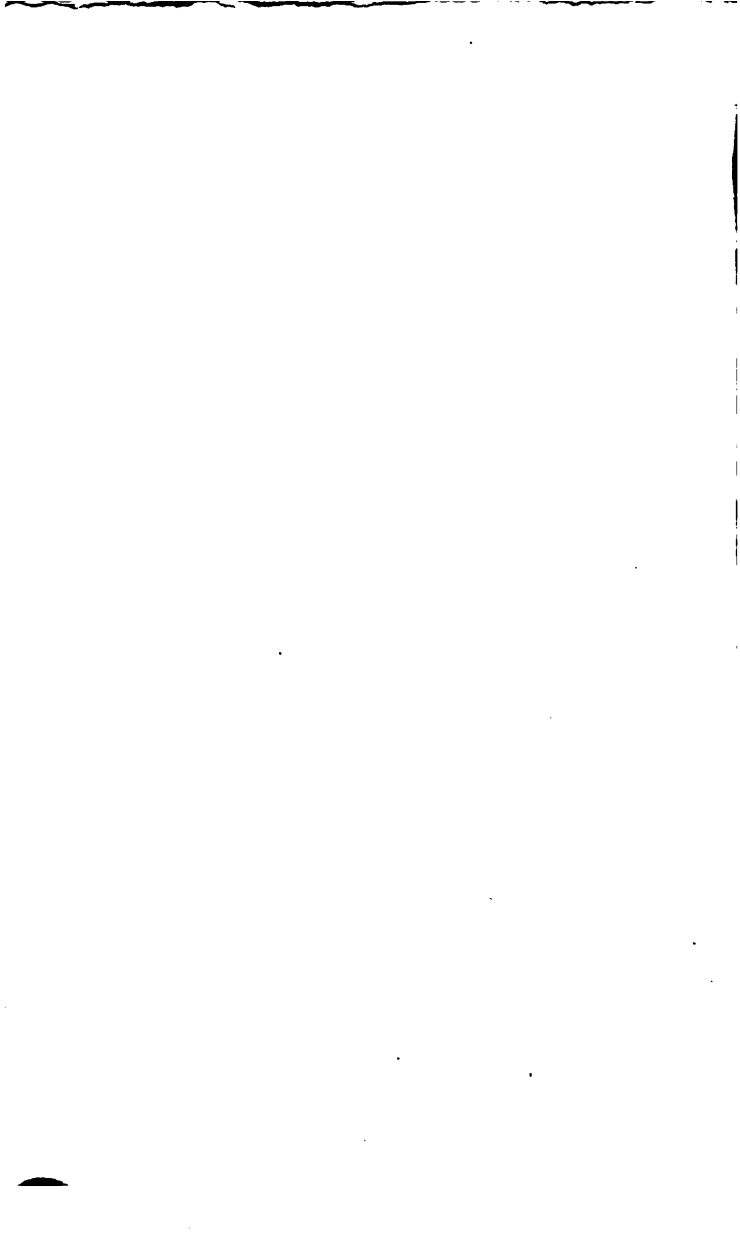
§ Id. l. 49.

|| Id. l. 16, 175.

Sæm. *Dryms-quid*. 13. vol. i. p. 187. and Edd. Snorr. fab. 30. Mythol.) was a famous coffer. Its name is in the Gloss. to vol. i. of the Edd. Sæm. derived from its splendour, Nor. *Brising*, *ignis vehemens*. Dr. Grimm, *Gram.* iii. 454. countenances another Etymon, but neither gets over the difficulty of *Brósinga* being a patronymic in the genitive pl. The origin of the name probably rests upon a myth as yet unknown to us; the reader will indeed find a very remarkable one in the *Lexicon*. Mythol. Edd. Sæm. vol. iii. in voce *Brisingr*.

Wéland, the famous smith, the *Völundr* of the Edd. Sæm. (vol. ii.) and the *Welint* of the *Wilkina Saga* is named as the maker of *Beówulf's* impenetrable corslet. And episodically, we have the tale of *Fitela* and his nephew, *Sígmund* the *Wælsing*, the *Sigurþr Fafnisbani* of the Edd. Sæm. (vol. ii.) the *Sigurdur Swen* of the *Wilkina Saga*, and many modern Danish legends, and the *Sigfríd* of the *Nibelungen Lied*. It has been hinted that *Sígmund* was nearly cotemporary with *Beówulf*: *Torfæus*, who is generally accurate, has striven very hard to bring *Sigurþr Fafnisbani* down to the time of *Sigurþr Hring*, i. e. eighth century: it is however very obvious how his mistake arose; later tradition had falsified history in order to give *Ragnar Lodbrog* a daughter of the great *Sigurþr*, and *Torfæus* chose to stand by this solitary and unauthoritative legend in opposition to all that was older and truer to history. *Hermanaric*, say *Jornandes* and the Edd. Sæm. slew *Swanhilda*, the daughter of *Gudrun*; he was thus traditionally, as well as in fact, contemporary with *Attila*. That this prince

drew gradually into his traditional history the exploits of others, and more particularly those of Chlodowic and his sons, in the matter of the Burgundian kingdom, is quite clear to any one who will take the pains to look over the accounts of the Burgundian war in Gregory of Tours, where scarcely a name of note in the Nibelungen cyclus is wanting; and what is strange enough, the Wilkina saga gravely assures us that Attila was a Frankish prince. If my belief be tenable that the date of Beowulf is the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century, we shall have additional and nearly contemporary evidence to the truth of the older story.



PICKERING'S PUBLICATIONS.



A NEW DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Vol. I. Being one half the entire work, 4to. cloth boards, 2l. 12s. 6d. or, done up in Two Parts, cloth boards, 1l. 6s. 6d. each.

* * A Part is published on the first of every month, price 3s. 6d. each, to be completed in 30 parts, forming 2 vols. 4to.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

"MR. PICKERING has just put forth a New Dictionary of the English Language, which, whether we regard its extraordinary cheapness, or the extraordinary labour and ability by which it is characterised, bids fair to rival all similar publications. The work is to be completed in Thirty Parts, each Part to contain eighty 4to. pages, with three columns of Diamond type upon each page; the meaning of each word is illustrated by a greater number of passages from standard English writers than is to be found in any similar work; and the reading necessary for the supply of this immense body, must have been the labour of years. A part of this Dictionary appeared, we find, in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and was spoken of by the *Quarterly* and other reviews, as the greatest lexicographical achievement of the age. In its complete form it will be, to judge from the sample before us, a work of unrivalled ability, labour and utility."—*Old England.*

"The compiler, who has already approved his ability for this work by what he has contributed of it to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, justly observes, that Dr. Johnson did not execute his own project, and that the desideratum of a Dictionary to 'exhibit, first, the natural and primitive signification of words, then give the consequential, and then the metaphorical meaning, and the quotations to be arranged according to the *ages* of the authors,' is, at the distance of nearly ninety years, still more to be desiderated now, than in 1747, when the learned lexicographer made his proposition to Lord Chesterfield. Mr. Richardson

CRITICAL NOTICES *continued.*

derives considerable aid from Horne Tooke's philological labours; and from the part before us, we would anticipate a useful and interesting work."—*Literary Gazette.*

"The arrangement is founded upon the plan which Dr. Johnson put forth as the proper mode of proceeding with his great undertaking, though he did not, in the execution, adhere to his own scheme. The task which our great philologist left unfulfilled has been performed by Mr. Richardson, with a patient labour in research and collection, which Johnson, we suspect, never possessed, and with means at his disposal, by the resuscitation of our ancient writers, which Johnson certainly never had. Judging from the specimen before us, the result will be to present the world with the most complete Dictionary that ever was published, as regards the etymology and primitive meaning of the words, the successive growth of their secondary significations, the gradual advance and changes of the language, the vast body of quotations from all authors, whether ancient or modern, and, in consequence, the skeleton history of the English language which it indirectly presents; it will, in short, be a work indispensable to every one who is curious in his mother tongue, and without which no library can be considered complete."—*Spectator.*

"It would be impossible to speak of the value of this work within the short space of a literary notice; but thus much we can assure our readers, that in its plan it is novel, and more comprehensive than any of its predecessors; that the quotations from the earliest poets, chroniclers, divines, &c. arranged in chronological order, in illustration of different words, supply an admirable view of the progress of the English tongue; that reference is made to chapter and verse for every quotation given; that it is cheap; and that the publisher engages to deliver all parts beyond thirty free of expense. No library should be without it."—*Christian Remembrancer.*

"This laborious work, of which the two first Parts are before us, is understood to be completed in the manuscript; the subscriber, therefore, incurs no risk of disappointment from the non-accomplishment of the design. Of the care and diligence bestowed in getting up the New Dictionary we are prepared to speak in the highest praise. The paper is good, the type remarkably clear, the size convenient, in every respect becoming a work of national importance. The radical word with its derivatives, is placed at the head of the meaning, of the etymological derivation and of the quotations, by which their usages are illustrated. These quotations are selected and digested in the chronological order of the writers appealed to, so that one, with common sagacity, may trace the changes through which a word has passed down to its modern acceptance. The primitive signification is thus made to give a strength and clearness to our own perception of the word. We remember when it was the custom to characterize a dull heavy work by the remark, "I would as soon read a Dictionary through." We may now say, without drawing upon the truth, that we have a Dictionary surpassing in entertainment and knowledge most books. The deep research and extensive reading which have amassed this wealth of quotations, make us acquainted with stores of thought, hitherto buried in the dust of time, or accessible only to the favoured few. The divines, the poets, the dramatists, the philosophers, the historians, who have helped to build up the noble fabric of our language, are made in short but appropriate sentences, to give us their own literary portraits; and, if style be an index to character, and expression to thought, we have here a fine opportunity of comparing age with age, not only in its literary, but also in its intellectual features. We add, that no deeper stain could be marked upon our national reputation, than that such a work, so grand in its design, and so perfect in its execution, should meet with indifference, or even with partial success."—*Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

"We are inclined to consider the English language as having attained that fulness of maturity which leaves no wish for increase, but only anxiety for preservation. As helps to this, we have the various acceptations, in which every word has been used by approved writers, collected by Mr. Richardson, in a Dictionary, such as, perhaps, no other language could ever boast: and we have a new guide for the theory and use of languages, exemplifying his (Horne Tooke's) principles, by applying them to our own tongue."—*Quarterly Review for March, 1827.*

THE BRIDGEWATER TREATISES.

The late Earl of Bridgewater left by his Will £8000 to the President of the Royal Society, to be given to such Person or Persons, as he might appoint for writing a Work "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as manifested in the Creation." Agreeably to this bequest, the President of the Royal Society, with the Advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and of the Earl's Executors, directed that Sum to be divided among the Authors of the following Treatises.

2 vols. 8vo. fourth edition, 16s.

- I. BY THE REV. THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D. On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man.
-

8vo. fourth edition, 9s. 6d.

- II. BY JOHN KIDD, M.D. F.R.S. The Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.
-

8vo. fifth edition, 9s. 6d.

- III. BY THE REV. WILLIAM WHEWELL, M.A. F.R.S. Astronomy, and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology.
-

8vo. third edition, with numerous wood-cuts, 10s. 6d.

- IV. BY SIR CHARLES BELL, K.H. F.R.S. The Hand, its Mechanism and Vital Endowments, as evincing design.
-

2 vols. 8vo. second edition, with nearly five hundred wood-cuts, 1l. 10s.

- V. BY PETER MARK ROGET, M.D. Animal and Vegetable Physiology, considered with reference to Natural Theology.
-

- VI. BY THE REV. WILLIAM BUCKLAND, D.D. F.R.S. On Geology and Mineralogy, nearly ready.
-

2 vols. 8vo. second edition, with plates, 1l. 10s.

- VII. BY THE REV. WILLIAM KIRBY, M.A. F.R.S. On the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals.
-

8vo. second edition, with wood-cuts, and a map, 15s.

- VIII. BY WILLIAM PROUT, M.D. F.R.S. Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology.

PICKERING'S
ALDINE EDITION OF THE POETS.

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED, PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS EACH VOLUME.

- I. II. POEMS OF BURNS. With Original Memoir, Portrait, and Additional Poems.
- III. IV. POEMS OF THOMSON. With an Original Memoir, Portrait, and upwards of Twenty Additional Poems never before printed.
- V. POEMS OF COLLINS. With an Original Memoir, Portrait, and Essay on his Genius, and an Additional Poem.
- VI. POEMS OF H. KIRKE WHITE. With an Original Memoir, Portrait, and Additional Poems.
- VII. VIII. IX. POEMS OF COWPER. Including his Translations from Milton, Madame Guion, &c. with an Original Memoir and Portrait, the most complete edition extant.
- X. XI. POEMS OF SURREY AND WYATT. With Original Memoirs and Portraits.
- XII. POEMS OF BEATTIE. With a Memoir by the Rev. A. DYCE, Portrait, and Additional Poems.
- XIII. XIV. XV. POEMS OF POPE. With Memoir by the Rev. A. DYCE, and Portrait.
- XVI. POEMS OF GOLDSMITH. With a Memoir and Notes by the Rev. JOHN MITFORD, and some Additional Poems.
- XVII. XVIII. XIX. POEMS OF MILTON. With Memoir, Notes, &c. by the Rev. J. MITFORD.
- XX. POEMS OF SHAKESPEARE. With a Memoir, Notes, &c. by the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE.
- XXI.—XXV. POEMS OF DRYDEN. With a Memoir by the Rev. J. MITFORD, and Portrait.
- XXVI. POEMS OF PARNELL. With a Memoir by the Rev. J. MITFORD.
- XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX. POEMS OF SWIFT. With a Life by the Rev. J. MITFORD.
- XXX. XXXI. POEMS OF YOUNG. With Portrait, and Memoir by the Rev. J. MITFORD.
- XXXII. POEMS OF AKENSIDE. With Portrait and Memoir by the Rev. A. DYCE.
- XXXIII. XXXIV. POEMS OF BUTLER. With Portrait, and Life by the Rev. J. MITFORD.
- XXXV. XXXVI. POEMS OF PRIOR. With Portrait, and Life by the Rev. J. MITFORD.
- XXXVII. POEMS OF FALCONER. With a Memoir by the Rev. J. MITFORD.

* * Each Author may be purchased separately.

Vol. I. imperial 8vo. 3l. half morocco; or Proofs on India Paper 5l.

The Illustrations separate, 4to. proofs before the letters, 5l.

WALTON AND COTTON'S COMPLETE ANGLER, Edited with Original Memoirs, by SIR HARRIS NICOLAS, Illustrated by Engravings from Designs by STOTHARD and INSKIPP.

Parts 7, 8, and 9, price 9s. 6d. each; proofs on India paper, 16s.

. Three more Parts, which are in great forwardness, will complete the Work.

In 1 vol. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

PHYSICAL THEORY OF ANOTHER LIFE, by the Author of **NATURAL HISTORY OF ENTHUSIASM.**

Second edition, with great additions from the Author's own MS. and an original Memoir.

MALTHUS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In 17 vols. 8vo. 8l. 18s. 6d.

THE WORKS OF LORD BACON,

Edited by BASIL MONTAGU, Esq.

The most complete edition extant; it contains translations as well as the original of the Latin Works, and is illustrated by Portraits, Views, and Facsimiles, with a New Life of Lord Bacon by the Editor.

. A few copies are printed on LARGE PAPER, imperial 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. each.

"A learned and valuable work upon the Life of Lord Bacon is prepared for publication by Mr. B. Montagu, and will soon be before the world.* Some very important facts are proved satisfactorily by the ingenious author, and show how much the criminality of this great man is exaggerated in the common accounts of his fall. But it is clearly shown, that he was prevailed upon by the intrigues of James I. and his profligate minister to abandon his own defence, and sacrifice himself to their base and crooked policy—a defence which disgraces them more than vindicates him. One thing, however, is undeniable, that they who so loudly blame Bacon, overlook the meanness of almost all the great statesmen of those courtly times."

Lord Brougham's Discourses of Natural Theology.

* It was published December, 1834.

In 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s. A few copies printed on Large Paper, 4l. 4s.

THE WORKS OF SIR THOMAS BROWNE, OF NORWICH,

Author of "Vulgar Errors," "Religio Medici," &c.

Edited by SIMON WILKIN, Esq.

4 vols. 8vo. 4l. 5s. Large Paper, only fifty copies printed, 8l. 10s.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL; being an Account of upwards of Fifty Thousand Rare, Curious, and Useful Books, published in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, since the Invention of Printing, with Bibliographical and Critical Notices, Collations, and the prices at which they have been sold in the present century. By WILLIAM THOMAS LOWNDEN.

*Uniformly printed with the Aldine Edition of the British Poets,
3 vols. foolscap 8vo. 15s.*

THE POETICAL WORKS OF S. T. COLERIDGE.

This edition contains not less than a fourth of the whole more than the former edition, the greater part of which has never been printed before.

Third edition, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

AIDS TO REFLECTION, by S. T. COLERIDGE.

In 2 vols. 8vo. nearly ready.

**THE LITERARY REMAINS OF S. T. COLERIDGE. Edited
by H. N. COLERIDGE, Esq.**

3 vols. crown 8vo. second edition, 11. 1s.

THE FRIEND, a Series of Essays, by S. T. COLERIDGE.

In 1 vol. 8vo. 8s.

LAY SERMONS, by S. T. COLERIDGE.

*In 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. with Portrait and View of Bemerton Church,
price 10s.*

**THE WORKS OF THE REV. GEORGE HERBERT. Now
first collected. THE POEMS contain The Temple; the Synagogue, by the Rev.
Christopher Harvey; the Latin Poems of Herbert; and two Original Poems,
never before printed. With Notes by S. T. COLERIDGE.**

**THE REMAINS contain The Priest to the Temple, Proverbs, and other Prose
Works, including many pieces never before printed, with his Life by IZAAK
WALTON, and also that by his first biographer, BARNABAS OLEY.**

A new edition, in foolscap 8vo.

POEMS by the REV. WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES, M. A.

Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. boards.

ELEUSINIA.

**A Poem upon the Nature, Condition, Affections and Expectations of the
Human Soul.**

Foolscap 8vo. price 5s. boards.

**POETICAL REMAINS of Sir THOMAS ELMSLEY CROFT,
Bart.**

Never before printed, foolscap 8vo. price 1s.

THE CAPTIVITY, AN ORATORIO, by OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

In crown 8vo. with four beautiful Illuminations, coloured and heightened with gold, 1l. 1s.

SPECIMENS OF THE EARLY POETRY OF FRANCE, from the time of the Troubadours and Trouvères to the reign of Henri Quatre, by LOUISA STUART COSTELLO.

Foolscap 8vo. With Frontispiece and wood-cuts, 7s. 6d.

PISCATORIAL REMINISCENCES AND GLEANINGS, by an old Angler and Bibliopolist, with numerous Anecdotes, preceded by Introductory Hints respecting the Character and Habits of each species. To which is annexed the most complete Catalogue of Books on Angling ever published.

5 vols. crown 8vo. with a Portrait, and an Engraving of the celebrated Pilgrimage, by STOTHARD, 2l. 12s. 6d.

CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY TALES, with an Essay on his Language and Versification, an Introductory Discourse, and Glossary, by THOMAS TYRWHITT.

2 vols. crown 8vo. 18s.

SURREY AND WYATT'S POETICAL WORKS, with Original Memoirs by SIR HARRIS NICOLAS.

2 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 1s.

DAVISON'S POETICAL RHAPSODY. Edited by SIR HARRIS NICOLAS.

With Portrait, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

HERRICK'S POETICAL WORKS.

Crown 8vo. 9s.

VINCENT BOURNE'S POETICAL WORKS. Latin and English.

Foolscap 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE MODERN DUNCIAD, VIRGIL IN LONDON, and other Poems.

Crown 8vo. Portrait, 9s.

THOMSON'S SEASONS AND CASTLE OF INDOLENCE.

JOSEPH RITSON'S PUBLICATIONS.

ROBIN HOOD, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 1s.

ANNALS OF THE CALEDONIANS, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 4s.

FAIRY TALES, crown 8vo. 9s.

LETTERS, Edited by his Nephew, Joseph Frank, with his Life, by

Sir Harris Nicolas, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 1s.

LIFE OF KING ARTHUR, crown 8vo. 10s.

MEMOIRS OF THE CELTS, crown 8vo. 12s.

ANCIENT SONGS AND BALLADS, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 4s.

EARLY POPULAR POETRY, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

16mo. 6s.

SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH SONNETS, by the REV. ALEXANDER DYCE.

A selection of the best Sonnets in the English language, from the Earl of Surrey to Wordsworth.

"Mr. Dyce's beautiful selection—a book we recommend for the taste and judgment in the choice, and for the elegance of the typography."
Gentleman's Magazine.

3 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 10s.

EARLY PROSE ROMANCES OF ANCIENT ENGLISH FICTIONS, Edited by W. J. THOMS, Esq.

"The 'WAVERLEY NOVELS' of their day."—*Retrospective Review.*

EARLY ENGLISH DRAMATISTS, Edited by the REV. ALEXANDER DYCE, uniformly printed in crown 8vo. viz.

GREENE, 2 vols. 21s. PEELE, 2 vols. 21s. WEBSTER, 4 vols. 42s.

. A very limited edition of these works has been printed.

"We take the opportunity of expressing our very high opinion of the diligence, skill, and judgment of the Rev. Alexander Dyce, whose editions of Peele, Greene, and Webster, leave little to desire, and less to improve."
Quarterly Review.

Crown 8vo. 9s. Large Paper, 14s.

DODSLEY'S OLD PLAYS. Five Old Plays, forming a Supplement to the Collection of DODSLEY and others. Edited by J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. F.S.A.

This volume contains:—I. The Misfortunes of Arthur.—II. III. Downfall and Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon.—IV. Woman is a Weathercock.—V. Amends for Ladies.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS, in one pocket volume, beautifully printed by Corrall, 1l. 1s. With 38 Engravings from designs by Stothard, &c. 2l. 2s. A Few Copies printed entirely on India Paper, 4l. 4s.

Thirty-nine Plates, proofs, 1l.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE, by STOTHARD.

Beautifully printed at Oxford, in demy 8vo. price 6s. each volume, cloth boards and lettered, the cheapest and best editions extant,

HUME AND SMOLLETT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, with 36 Portraits of the Kings, List of Contemporary Sovereigns, &c. 13 vols.

JOHNSON'S WORKS, including his Parliamentary Debates, Sermons, and Prayers. Portrait, 1l vols.

JOHNSON'S LIFE BY BOSWELL, revised, with considerable additions, Portrait, and Fac-similes. 4 vols.

8vo. boards, 8s.

SHARPE'S EPITOME OF THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

WORKS BY SIR HARRIS NICOLAS.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF ADULTERINE BASTARDY. With a full Report of the *Banbury Case*, and of all other cases bearing on the subject. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

REPORT OF THE L'ISLE PEERAGE CASE, 8vo. 1l. 1s.

"The present is the most learned and copious book on the Law of Baronets in fee which has yet been published."

REPORT OF THE DEVON PEERAGE CASE, 8vo. 12s.

ROLL OF ARMS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. AND EDWARD III. 8vo. 10s. 6d. 4to. 1l. 1s.

OBSERVATIONS ON HISTORICAL LITERATURE, and Refutation of *Palgrave*, in 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

BISHOP BECKINGTON'S JOURNAL, during his Embassy to negotiate a marriage between Henry VI. and a daughter of Count Armagnac, A.D. 1442. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS, viz. **The EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND'S**, edited by the late **BISHOP PERCY**:—**The PRIVY PURSE EXPENSES of ELIZABETH of YORK, QUEEN of HENRY VII.** by **SIR HARRIS NICOLAS**:—**The PRIVY PURSE EXPENSES of HENRY VIII.** by **SIR HARRIS NICOLAS**:—**The PRIVY PURSE EXPENSES of the PRINCESS MARY, DAUGHTER of HENRY VIII.** afterwards **QUEEN MARY**, edited by **SIR FREDERIC MADDEN**.

. A very limited number of copies of these works are printed, 8vo. price 1l. 1s. each.

4to. with ten Plates, 3l. 3s.

THE HISTORY OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, from its Foundation by Edward VI. With an Account of the Plan of Education and internal Economy of the Institution, and Memoirs of Eminent Blues; preceded by a Narrative of the Rise, Progress, and Suppression of the Convent of the Grey Friars in London, by the Rev. **WILLIAM TROLLOPE, M.A.**

ANDREWS'S BOTANICAL WORKS.

1. **HEATHERY**; or, a **MONOGRAPH** of the **GENUS ERICA**. In 6 vols. royal 8vo. containing 300 coloured Figures. 13l. 10s.
2. **ROSES**; or, a **MONOGRAPH** of the **GENUS ROSA**. In 2 vols. royal 4to. containing nearly 150 coloured Figures. 13l.
3. **GERANIUMS**; or, a **MONOGRAPH** of the **GENUS GERANIUM**. In 2 vols. royal 4to. containing nearly 150 coloured Figures. 9l. 9s.
4. **BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY** for New and Rare Plants. In 10 vols. 4to. containing 664 coloured Figures. 36l.
5. **COLOURED ENGRAVINGS of HEATHS**. In 4 vols. folio, containing 268 Figures, most beautifully and accurately coloured, with Descriptions in Latin and English. 36l.

. The foregoing Works have been in course of publication for a series of years, and are now completed. The drawings were all made from living plants by Mr. Andrews, and coloured under his immediate inspection; their fidelity and accuracy have been admitted by those who are conversant with the Works, both in this country and on the continent. Of some of the Works but very few remain: those gentlemen who have not completed their copies are requested immediately to do so, as hereafter it will be impossible to make them up.

Crown 8vo. 1l. 1s. *A few copies printed entirely on India paper, 2l. 2s.*
HOLBEIN'S (HANS) ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE,
Being Fac-similes of the celebrated 'Icones Historiarum Veteris Testamenti,'
with 90 cuts beautifully engraved.

*Third edition. Royal 8vo. with eighteen fine Plates, 1l. Large Paper,
imperial 8vo. India Proofs, 2l.*

DESCRIPTION OF ELY CATHEDRAL,
by the REV. GEORGE MILLERS.

In 8vo. half-bound morocco, 1l. 1s.

THE DANCE OF DEATH, exhibiting in fifty-five elegant Engravings
on Wood, with a Dissertation on the several Representations of that Subject;
more particularly on those attributed to MACABEE and HOLBEIN,
by FRANCIS DOUCE, F. S. A.

ILLUMINATED ORNAMENTS, selected from MSS. and early
printed books of the Middle Ages, carefully coloured from the originals, by
HENRY SHAW, F.S.A. with Descriptions by SIR FREDERICK MADDEN. 4to.
half-bound morocco, 5l. 5s. The same, highly finished with opaque colour,
and heightened with gold, imperial 4to. 10l. 10s.

*4to. half-bd. morocco, 4l. 4s. proofs on India paper, imperial 4to. 8l. 8s.
or accurately coloured after the originals, imperial 4to. 10l. 10s.*

SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT FURNITURE, drawn from existing
Authorities, by HENRY SHAW, F. S. A. with Descriptions by SIR SAMUEL
RUSH MEYRICK, K. H. L.L. D. and F. S. A.

Parts I. to VI. 4to. 5s. each. Large paper, Imperial 4to. 10s. each,
**SHAW'S SPECIMENS OF THE DETAILS OF ELIZABETHAN
ARCHITECTURE.**

"The great accuracy of Mr. Shaw's pencil stamps the highest value upon
this work."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1, 1835.

With 30 Plates, 4to. price 1l. 4s.

SHAW'S SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Twenty additional Plates, which will complete the Volume, will be pub-
lished in the ensuing autumn, price 16s.

Folio, with 20 Engravings, 3l. India Proofs, 5l. 5s.

**SHAW'S HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE CHAPEL
AT LUTON PARK,** the Seat of the MARQUIS OF BUTE.

SHAW'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ORNAMENT, containing the
best examples of the Saxon, Norman, Gothic, Elizabethan, and other styles
of Ornament, selected from the finest works in the different materials of Stone,
Wood, Ivory, Glass, Porcelain, or from Rare Books and early engravings.
4to. each part containing 3 Engravings, published punctually on the first of
every month, price 1s. Imperial 4to. plates coloured, 2s. 6d. each.

8vo. with 15 Plates, 10s. 6d. Large Paper, 1l.

REMARKS ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE MIDDLE
AGES, especially of Italy, by R. WILLIS, M.A. F.S.A. &c.

8vo. with Plates, 10s. 6d.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES ON GERMAN CHURCHES, by
the Rev. WILLIAM WHEWELL.

4to. 2l. 2s. Large Paper, 4l. 4s.

WILLEMENT'S REGAL HERALDRY.

4to. 1l. 5s. Large Paper, 1l. 16s.

WILLEMENT'S HERALDIC NOTICES OF CANTERBURY
CATHEDRAL.

4to. 14s. Large Paper, 1l. 8s.

WILLEMENT'S ROLL OF ARMS RICHARD II.

Plates, 3 vols. 4to. 7l. 7s. Large Paper, 3 vols. royal 4to. 12l. 12s.

Proofs on India Paper, 18l. 18s.

HIBBERT AND WHATTON'S HISTORY OF THE FOUN-
DATIONS IN MANCHESTER.

New edition, with Portrait and Plates, crown 8vo. 10s.

DA VINCI ON PAINTING, with his Life by BROWN.

Crown 8vo. with 55 wood-cuts, 12s.

A GLIMPSE AT THE MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE AND
SCULPTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN, by MATTHEW HOLBECH BLOXAM.

Imperial folio, 6l. 6s.

WOOD'S ANTIQUITIES OF BALBEC AND PALMYRA,
uniformly printed with Stuart's Athens, with upwards of 100 plates.

2 large vols. royal 4to. 6l. 16s. 6d.

FACCIOLATI ET FORCELLINI LEXICON, curâ J. BAILEY.

In this edition the Italian has been rendered into English; the Paduan Supplement incorporated; and upwards of twenty thousand words introduced by the learning and diligence of the Editor. In the Appendices will be found valuable and important additions, consisting of Tercellinus on the particles of the Latin Language, Gerrard's Siglarium Romanum, and Gesner's Etymological Index.

5 vols. 8vo. 3l. Large Paper, 5 vols. royal 8vo. 5l. 5s.

OVIDII OPERA E TEXTU BURMANNI. Cum Notis Harlesii,
Glerigii, Burmanni, Lemarii, &c.

8vo. just published, 12s.

LUCRETIUS, ex recensione et cum Notis Creech et Bentleii.

8vo. new edition, boards, 14s.

JUVENAL ET PERSIUS, ex recensione et cum Notis Ruperti et Kœnig.

Foolscap 8vo. uniform with the *Aldine Poets*, cloth bds. 6s.

VIRGILII OPERA.

One vol. 8vo. 16s. *Large Paper*, 1l. 8s.

VIRGILII OPERA, Notis ex editione Heyniana, excerptis illustrata accedit Index Malitairianus.

* * * The most correct and best edition of Virgil in one volume.

Foolscap 8vo. 4s.

PHÆDRI, AUGUSTI LIBERTI ET PUBLII SYRI, quæ extant, cura J. A. GILES.

12mo. 4s.

ENNII RELIQUIÆ, ex editionibus variis conquisitæ à J. A. GILES.

8vo. 8s.

CICERO ON THE NATURE OF THE GODS,
translated by FRANKLIN.

8vo. 6s. cloth.

A GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE,
by the Rev. J. A. GILES.

8vo. fourth edition, 12s.

JOHNSON AND WALKER'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE combined, with the Pronunciation greatly simplified, revised, corrected, and enlarged, with the addition of several thousand words, by R. S. JAMESON, Esq.

18mo. bound, 3s. 6d.

JOHNSON'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Diamond type, new edition.

8vo. with a Portrait, 14s.

THE LIFE OF SIR THOMAS MORE, by his Grandson CRESACRE MORE, edited by the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER.

"The Prefatory Matter and Notes display deep research and critical acumen, which render this the best edition of that very interesting piece of biography that has appeared."—*Retrospective Review*.

PICKERING'S DIAMOND CLASSICS, beautifully printed, the
smallest editions ever published.

GREEK.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRÆCUM, with
a beautiful frontispiece of Da Vinci's
Last Supper, engraved by Worthington,
48mo. 10s. 6d.

The first specimen of a Greek
Testament executed in diamond

type, cast expressly for this edition.

HOMERI ILIAS ET ODYSSEA, *portrait*,
2 vols. 48mo. 12s.

A few copies taken off on Large
Paper, 2 vols. 32mo. 18s.

LATIN.

HORATIUS, 48mo. cloth boards, 6s.

VIRGILIUS, 48mo. cloth boards, 8s.

CATULLUS, TIBULLUS, et PROPERTIUS,
48mo. 6s.

TERENTIUS, 48mo. cloth boards, 6s.

CICERO DE OFFICIIS, &c. 48mo. cloth
boards, 5s.

ITALIAN.

DANTE, 2 vols. 48mo. 10s.

TASSO, 2 vols. 48mo. 10s.

PETRARCA, 48mo. 6s.

ENGLISH.

SHAKESPEARE, with 38 *Engravings*
after Stothard, &c. 9 vols. 48mo.
2l. 2s.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, 48mo. 5s.

**WALTON and COTTON'S COMPLETE AN-
GLEER**, with *cuts*, 48mo. 6s.

**WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, WOTTON,
HOOKER, HERBERT, and SANDER-
SON**, *portraits*, 48mo. 6s.

5 vols. 8vo. boards, with *Plates*, 16s. each.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. A New and Improved Series.

8vo. 1l. 1s.

THOMAS A KEMPIS OF THE IMITATION OF CHRIST,
translated with an Introduction and Notes by DR. DIBDIN, containing six
plates, including *Salvator Mundi* by Guercino, and the *Last Supper* by Da
Vinci.

18mo. 6s.

THOMAS A KEMPIS DE IMITATIONE CHRISTI, Lib. IV.
with a Memoir by the late CHARLES BUTLER.

8vo. second edition, 1l. 1s.

ANCIENT FRAGMENTS of the Phœnician, Chaldean, Egyptian,
and other Writers, Greek and English, with an Introductory Dissertation, by
ISAAC PRESTON CORY, Esq. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

12mo. 5s. 6d.

METAPHYSICAL INQUIRY into the Method, Objects, and Results
of Ancient and Modern Philosophy, by ISAAC PRESTON CORY, Esq.

18mo. 12s.

ANDREWS PRECES PRIVATÆ QUOTIDIANÆ. Gr. et Lat.
ed P. HALL.

18mo. with a Portrait, 6s.

BISHOP ANDREWS'S PRIVATE DEVOTIONS, with his **MANUAL** for the SICK, translated from the Original Greek,
by the Rev. PETER HALL.

18mo. with a Portrait, 5s.

GOOD THOUGHTS IN BAD TIMES, Good Thoughts in Worse Times, Mixt Contemplations in Better Times, by THOMAS FULLER, D.D.
Author of the Church History, Worthies of England, &c.

18mo. with two Portraits, 4s.

THE LIVES OF SIR MATTHEW HALE AND JOHN EARL OF ROCHESTER, by BISHOP BURNET.

Fourth edition, foolscap 8vo. 5s.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF TAYLOR, HOOKER, BARROW, SOUTH, LATIMER, BROWN, MILTON, and BACON, by BASIL MONTAGU, Esq.

THOUGHTS OF DIVINES AND PHILOSOPHERS, by BASIL MONTAGU, Esq. Part I. 24mo. *silk, gilt leaves, 2s.* Part II. 24mo. *silk, 2s.*

18mo. extra cloth boards, gilt leaves, 6s.

THE CARCANET, a Literary Album ; containing Selections from the most Distinguished Writers.

2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

THE HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOTS, during the Sixteenth Century, by W. S. BROWNING.

12mo. with numerous wood-cuts, 7s.

A MANUAL OF HERALDRY for Amateurs, by Mrs. DALLAWAY.

2 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 1s.

DUNBAR'S POETICAL WORKS, now first collected, and published from ancient MSS. with Notes and a Memoir of his Life,
by DAVID LAING, Esq.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

BERNERS'S (JULIANA) TREATYSE OF FYSSHYNGE WYTH AN ANGLE. Reprint with fac-simile wood-cuts.

Crown 8vo., 8s.

TOWNSEND'S CALENDAR OF KNIGHTS, from 1679 to 1828.

Foolscap 8vo. 5s.

POEMS BY WILLIAM STANLEY ROSCOE.

ANGLO-SAXON WORKS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON POEMS of BEOWULF, the TRAVELLERS' SONG, and THE BATTLE of FINNES-BURH. Edited, with an Historical Preface, by JOHN M. KEMBLE, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, *second edition*, foolscap 8vo. 15s.

BEOWULF, an English Translation, with a copious Glossary, by JOHN M. KEMBLE, Esq. *Just ready.*

KING ALFRED'S ANGLO-SAXON VERSION of Boethius's Consolation of Philosophy, with an English Translation by CARDALE. 8vo. 1l. 5s. *Large paper, 2l. 2s.*

KING ALFRED'S ANGLO-SAXON VERSION of the Metres of Boethius, with an English Translation and Notes, by the Rev. S. Fox. 8vo. 12s.

KING ALFRED'S WILL, Saxon and English, with a Preface and Notes. 8vo. 5s.

MENOLOGIUM; or the Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons; with an English Translation and Notes, by the Rev. SAMUEL FOX. 8vo. 6s. *Large paper, 12s.*

BRITANNIA SAXONICA; a Map of Britain during the Saxon Octarchy, by G. W. COLLIN. 4to. 12s.

RUDIMENTS of the ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE; by JOSEPH GWILT, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. 6s.

In 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 1l. 10s.

THE POETICAL ROMANCES OF TRISTAN, IN FRENCH, IN ANGLO-NORMAN, and in GREEK. Composed in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. Edited by FRANCISQUE MICHEL.

9 vols. crown 8vo. 5l. 8s.

BOJARDO ED ARIOSTO Orlando Innamorato e Furioso, with an Introductory Essay, Original Memoir, Notes, and Illustrations in English, by ANTONIO PANIZZL.

"The present edition of the entire poem (for the Innamorato and Furioso are but one poem) will we trust ere long take its place in every Italian library in this country. It has every thing to recommend it—a most correct text, many valuable notes and disquisitions, beautiful print and paper. To any library it will be an ornament,—no Italian library can be complete without it."—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

3 vols. cr. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. with Ten Engravings from Designs by Stothard, 2l. 12s. 6d. *Large paper, with proof Plates, 4l. 14s. 6d.*

BOCCACCIO IL DECAMERONE, con un Discorso, Critico, da Ugo Foscolo.

*. A very few copies printed entirely on India paper, 6l. 16s. 6d.

8vo. 1l. Proofs 4to. 2l. India paper, folio size, 3l.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DECAMERON, by STOTHARD.

Crown 8vo. 12s. Large paper, 18s.

DISCORSO SUR LA DIVINA COMMEDIA DI DANTE, da
Ugo Foscolo.

Works nearly ready for Publication.

In 4 vols. foolscap 8vo. a new edition of

THE WORKS OF GRAY, Edited by the REV. JOHN MITFORD.
With the addition of his Correspondence with Mr. Chute and others, his
Journal kept at Rome, Criticism on the Statues, Sculptures, &c. *hitherto
unpublished.*

KANT'S CRITIK, AN INVESTIGATION OF PURE REASON.
Translated from the German.

THE CYNOSURE, a Literary Album, by the Editor of the Carcanet.

THE WORKS OF JOHN SKELTON, Poet Laureat to Henry the
Seventh and Henry the Eighth. Now first collected, with some Account of the
Author, and ample Notes and Illustrations, by the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE.

POEMS BY JOHN MOULTRIE,
Author of "My Brother's Grave."

CHARLEMAGNE'S TRAVELS to CONSTANTINOPLE and JERU-
SALEM, a Norman-French Poem of the Twelfth Century, now first printed
from the original MS. in the British Museum.

EARLY ENGLISH POETRY, Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq.
Printed in the black letter, nearly ready.

The **TURNAMENT of TOTTENHAM**, from the earliest Manuscript, with The
FEEST, a sequel to the same poem with Preface, Notes, and various Readings.

The **NUTBROWNE MAID**, reprinted from the first edition of Arnold's Chro-
nicle, with Preface, various Readings, and Notes.

The **TALE of the BASIN**, and that of the FRERE and the BOY, two early
Ballads of Magic, both from MSS. at Cambridge, with Preface and Notes.

SONGS and CAROLS, from a MS. in the Sloane Collection in the British
Museum, with Preface and Notes.

